CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MAHOMEDUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR...

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VOL: X. NO. 25 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA"
"NARKUNDA"
"MANTUA"
X "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

* "EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922 about		
9th Feb.	MADURA	8,600
23rd ,,	LOMALA	8,200
12th March	HATIPARA *	8,182
23rd ,,	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,078
20th ,,	MANORA	7,888
4th May	MASHOBRA	8,283
18th ,,	MANELA	803

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbo-bourne and Sydney.
24th March	NALDERA	
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
2 Feb.	BARPETA	Karachi & P'Gulf
27th Jan.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
30th Jan.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
1st Feb.	VASNA	Busreh direct.
8th Feb.	TAROBA	East and South Africa.
Early March.	A Steamer	Australian ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1336.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	31st Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Hakushika Maru	T. Isonaka	8151	13th Jan	31st Jan
Tamba Maru	I. Aeshima	5845	25th Jan	6th Feb
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5[illegible]98	th Feb.	13th Feb
*Hekodate Maru	C. Hideshima	8th Feb	9th Feb	
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	19th Feb	3rd March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibuzaml	5963	2nd Mar	17th Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.
(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-bay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA. LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 39,96,655

DIRECTORS.
1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1908
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

	Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,406
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,94,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura.
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayengange
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outsta-
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	tion to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay
Dacca	Office)
Delhi	Simla
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency: Par-bhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli.	trivandram
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khan-desh)	Vizianagram

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,357	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN
Manager Accident Dept., General Ma... ...

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO,. LTD.
Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under Expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.
For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11886

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
14, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re and Re. 1 respectively payable for 16 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. ... and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
E. BANERJEA.
Secretary
MAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHUKANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and at 891, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-
GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaum Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month. Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office, before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
Local Director.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanence
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA RO
Acting Branch Secret
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAT SCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1854

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,66
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,27

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTEEDAM and THE HAG
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:	
Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Fort Road.
E. J. H. VAN LEEUWEN.
Manager.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg Lodge. Tel No. 2718
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accomodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities
MODERATE CHARGES.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at wihch to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK. Pay Rs. 35—3—50. Apply in own handwriting to the LIBRARIAN, J. N. PETIT, INSTITUTE.
A R2669

WANTED.—An experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply personally to Mr. P. F. BALSARA, A. R. I. B. A Architect, at 134, Medows Street.
A R2699

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY FILING and DESPATCHING CLERKS. Apply with terms and testimonials. Box No. 7686 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2692

WANTED.—TYPIST, an experienced hand in correspondence and type writing for two hours daily. Apply Box. No. 7690 Advt. Dept. stating salary required "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2703

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—Competent CLERK for freight department familiar with shipping documents claims customs work steelers. Apply with full particulars experience and salary required to Box No. 7682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11978

WANTED—A GRADUATE, who can manage an office. Persons having good knowledge of Law, Hindi and Gujerati need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to 125 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 7684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2684

EUROPEAN FIRM of Solicitors require an experienced SHORTHAND WRITER with a good knowledge of English and a dictation speed of 150 words per minute and a typing speed of 50 words per minute. Salary to a quick and accurate operator Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 7677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11972

EUROPEAN FIRM of Silicitors, require an experienced and energetic MANAGING CLERK with a knowledge of good English and capable of working without supervision. One with a knowledge of Company work preferred. Salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11971

WANTED.—An OVERSEER by the Bijapur City Municipality. Pay Rs. 80 to 100 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance according to qualifications with future prospects. Candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer's test and who have got previous experience should apply to the undersigned with testimonials on or before the 20th of February, 1922. P. A. Desai, President, Bijapur City Municipality. 23rd February, 1922.
A C11984

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per c. t. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Khilafat Press, Bombay, two PRINTERS, (one for Litho and the other for type printing), two KATIBS (Copy-writer) for Urdu and Gujarati Litho work, two COMPOSITORS knowing English, Urdu and Gujarati, one PROOF READER knowing English, Urdu and Gujarati. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the undersigned not later than 31st January, 1922. (Sd.) ABDUL GHANI, Superintendent, Central Khilafat Office, Dongri, Bombay.
A R2671

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, an EMPLOYMENT. Has passed Matriculation Examination and N. V. T. Examination in Book-keeping. Terms on interview. No. 7688 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2698

CERTIFIED EXPERIENCED Parsi ACCOUNTANT (F. C. R. A.) wants SERVICE. Can keep Accounts independently. Prepare balance sheet. Pay Rs. 125. Please write to Box. No. 7680 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2674

AN energetic Hindu gentleman of more than 10 years' business experience wishes to go to Germany or other part of Europe and is willing to act as Agent of Indian Firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7624, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2555

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 500 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m. or by writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO LET.—Extensive Office premises on the Second Floor of a Building, situated in the best business centre, Apollo Street, Fort, close to the Old Share Market with electric Light, Lift and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Possession immediate. Apply to Box No. 7688 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11993

GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Wallace Flour Mill, Bhikaiwadi, Grant Road, Telephone No. 3057.
C R2896

TO LET—From 1st March, 1922, newly Built Shops (12 ft by 25 ft.) on ground floor and dispensaries, show rooms, offices, etc., on 1st floor in very desirable locality on Charni Road, opposite Girgaon Portuguese Church. Apply to J. G. REILE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., President, Kshatriya Community, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Offer Rent.
C R2621

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on Hornby Road, ask Lachminarayan, 265, Hornby Road.
C R2658

TO LET.—A well situated BUNGALOW on Nepean Road. Apply to S. R. Bomanji, 60, Forbes Street.
C R2693

TO LET in Fort, a GROUND FLOOR for office or showroom purposes. Apply to S. R. BOMANJI, 60, Forbes Street.
C R2694

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2½ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND No. 4, complete with all accessories in very good working condition, sparingly used, owner purchased a new bigger car. Apply Box No 7671, Advt. Dept., (Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2650

FOR SALE—One luxurious and silent 7 seater STUDEBAKER CAR, as good as new and in perfect condition. Bargain for Rs. 5,250. Apply Box No. 7665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2640

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR, seven seaters having electric light wireless self starter with new tubes and tyres, quite new, carefully used only eight months, about 2,000 miles. Apply Box No. 7675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2662

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A VACANT PIECE OF LAND admeasuring about 1200 square yards at Vile Parle in healthy locality. 7 minutes' distance from Railway Station. Apply Box No 7683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2676

FOR SALE—One storeyed BUNGALOW seven bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached and spacious drawing and dinning rooms, furnished, with 60 acres thickly wooded grounds fine locality. No brokers need apply. Apply C. S. RENGASWAMI, 113, Hawey Road. Gamdevi, Bombay Covers to bear superscription Ooty House.
G R2685

FOR SALE or on LEASE the estate of the late Mr. Ratanji Bomanji, consisting of about 434 acres of agricultural land, Bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,241 payable to Government in the Bassein Taluka, Thana District, containing mango and cocoanut plantations, a bungalow, godown, a large tank and three wells, situated in the villages of Manekpur, Gokhira, Achola, Nilamora and Tullwj near Bassein Road and Nala-Sopara stations, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Apply to S. R. BOMANJI, Forbes Street, Bombay.
G R2679

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One fine BAY ARAB HORSE. Age seven years. Owner purchasing motor. For particulars apply to Box No. 7687 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R2691

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Two or three tons ICE PLANT at once. Appy with full particulars and lowest price to JAI DEVA REIS HISSAR.
K R2624

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately GT. WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R2676

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell COAL ASHES of a Mill in Parel by 3 month's contract. Apply with rates per cart to Box No. 7673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2654

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 55" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalor
T C11837

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—Best Donegal Tweeds of the choicest patterns and colours. Golden opportunity of making fashionable suits of natural Kashmir wool at no cost. Price Rs. 12 for cloth for a complete suit (7½ yds. by 24 ins.). For anything manufactured or otherwise found in Kashmir please write to us. We alone do reach it at your gate. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R2541

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES FOR SALE all are in good condition. Apply R. T. RAYNIA CO., Bandra Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2697

GERMAN ANILINE SALT CRYSTALS. For IMMEDIATE SALE, 5 tons in Bombay and 9 Tons in Calcutta immediate delivery. Apply Box. No. 7656 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

KHADDAR HOUSE.—We supply pure SWADESHI, hand-made Khaddar or Garha in large quantities. AGENTS wanted. For particulars, send one anna stamps:—RAMA STORES, Deoband (U. P.)
T R2700

CONSULT US for the right sort of Gramophones, Harmoniums and Rubber Stamps JAMES MANUFG: CO., Agents, Gramophone Co., Ltd., 163, Kalbadevi Bombay.
T R2604

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A large Importing Cinema Films Hiring Companying intending to close business has secondhand films FOR SALE, Open market Serials, Features Comedies, Gazettes, with advertisements Moderate price. Apply Box No. 7681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2675

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE TYPEWRITER as used by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as also by H. R. H.'s Camp, now available from Sole Agents. Price, Rs. 230 nett. Warden and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to inimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11967

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 30th Day of January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI.
as an additional Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922 to the 3rd Day of February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.
C11928

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Registered Office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1921.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922, to the 3rd Day of February 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.
C11927

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1922, the General Classification of Goods and the following revised maximum class rates, as sanctioned by the Government of India (Railway Board), will be adopted over the G. I. P. Railway:—

Class.	Existing Maximum per mile. Pie.	Class	Proposed Maximum p. m. Pie.
Ist	.333	1st	.38
		2nd	.42
2nd	.500	3rd	.58
		4th	.62
3rd	.666	5th	.77
		6th	.83
4th	.833	7th	.96
		8th	1.04
5th	1.000	9th	1.25
X	1.500	10th	1.87

(II). The following changes will be made in the schedule rates C. D. J. K. Q. and R:—

(1) The charge for articles charged at schedule "C" will be calculated on the following revised basis:—
For any distances. 1 pie per maund per mile.

(2) The basis of the schedule "D" will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and up to 200 miles	.15
For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles	.14
For extra distance above 400 miles, not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.13
For extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles	.12

(3) Schedule "J" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and up to 300 miles	.333
For the extra distance above 300 miles, not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	.200
For the extra distance above 500 miles, not exceeding 700 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles	.125
For extra distance above 700 miles, to be added to the charge for 700 miles	.100

(4) Schedule "K" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and upto 300 miles	.35
For the extra distance above 300 miles not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	.30
For the extra distance above 400 miles not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.25
For the extra distance above 500 miles not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles	.20
For the extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles	.10

(5) Schedule "Q" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per wagon per mile. Rs. as. p.
For the first and upto 100 miles	0 5 0
For extra distance above 100 miles, not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles	0 4 6
For the extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles.	0 4 0
For extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	0 3 6

(6) Schedule "R" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per wagon per mile Rs. as. p.
For the first and upto 100 miles	0 8 0
For the extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles	0 7 0
For the extra distance above 200 miles not exceeding 300 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles	0 5 0
For the extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	0 4 6

(II A.) The cases of the schedule "C" rate have been revised from 1-12-21 as under and will continue to apply after 1-4-22:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile Pie.
For the first and up to 100 miles	.240
For extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to be charge for 100 miles	.200
For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles	175
For extra distance above 400 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.100

NOTE:—These class and schedule rates are subject to other conditions in the Goods Tariff.

(III). The calculated class and schedule rates to and from Bombay and via all the junctions, will be incorporated in Goods Tariff Part III-A, which will be issued as a separate publication and may shortly be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy excluding postage.

(IV) Station to station rates generally will be increased from the first of April, 1922. The charges are being notified in a special rate circular which will be printed shortly and copies will be supplied to all stations on this Railway, from which information can be obtained with the help of the Station Masters or Goods Clerks. Copies of the circulars can be had at a cost of 4 annas per copy on application to the undersigned. Any further information required may be had from the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The revised General Classification and exceptions and schedule rates will be included in Goods Tariff I/A and the station to station rates will be embodied in Goods Tariff Part I-B. The revised editions of these tariffs are in print and will be issued in due course. Copies may be obtained from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy exclusive of postal charges.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
24th January, 1922.
C11938

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERIES

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
To-day at: 6-30 p. m.
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

THE EXCELSIOR
SAT. 4th FEBRUARY at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
(DIRECT FROM LONDON)
The
OPTIMYSTICS
OPTIMYSTICS
OPTIMYSTICS
In a
MUSICAL REVUSICAL, & MYSTICAL MELANGE
Including the following Artistes:—
PAULINE DAY — Contralto
ANTHONY SOUTH — Baritone
FIONA LEIGH — Entertainer, &c.
CYRIL DOUGHTY — Light Comedian & Dancer
CHARLES RESTI — Comedian
EVA GEORGE — Soubrette
Direct from the Masklyne Theatre of Mystery
THEO OKITO.
THEO. OKITO.
THEO. OKITO.
In a Gorgeous and Spectacular Chinese Illusion Act.
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL
ATTILLA
ATTILLA
will present for the first time in the East
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST SENSATION
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."
This Amazing Deed is performed every night and has baffled audience in every part of the world where shown.
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT
If Laughter, Amusement and Wonder give you pain
DON'T SEE
THE OPTIMYSTICS!
because you'll have to come again!
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY At: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" production
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"

THE [illegible] PRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOVELY LOUISE LORRAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.
ELMO LINCOLN
will amuse you with his wonderful strength
LOUISE LORRAINE
will astound with her [illegible] Beauty and Pluck
This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, [illegible] & 5th
No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
" 4 "STALKING DEATH"
" 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are proud to offer
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
a Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Mahabharat
"DROUPDI SWAYAMWAR"
"DROUPDI SWAYAMWAR"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
The Programme includes the
AHMEDABAD CONGRESS FILM
repeated for the Third Week at special request, &c.
To-night: 5; 7; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
Location: Gilder Tank
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinees on Sunday, Saturday and Sunday
New European Actors and Lady Actors.
Just arrived from the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7 8. 9
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
The serial with more surprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by the teeth suspense than a detective story.
See—
"The Sky Ranger"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
" 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL
—:o:—
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show.

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
JACK HOXIE.
IN
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Great Western Serial of all Time.
Last episodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill nhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15.
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS Offer
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A powerfully striking Drama starring the adorable
LOUISE GLAUM
with Charles Ray & Wyndham standing in
"THE WOLF WOMAN"
(5 Reels 6000 feet)
The Story of a Modern SALOME. A Wolf Woman, a Vampire, the fire of whose overpowering Pagan Beauty consumes the best Manhood leaving them Sots and Slaves SEE HOW NEMESIS OVERTAKES HER
A Comedy in the Programme
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ON and after Monday, the 30th January, 1922, the Office of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., will be REMOVED to WART HOUSE, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C11987

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 1st Proximo at AHMEDNAGAR under the charge of Mr. A. Brodie.

By order,
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1922.

C11954

"WAETOLIN" (Registered.)

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND UNIQUE MEDICINAL OIL which completely eradicates RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BOILS, LUMBAGO, ABCESSES, INFLAMATION, ECZEMA, RINGWORM ULCERS, SORES, ITCHES, COLDS, CHILLS, HEADACHE and CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS ETC.

Obtainable at "WAETOLIN" DEPOT.
42, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(PRICE RE. One per Bottle)

R2664

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and yarn wastes of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay till 4 p.m., (S. T.),on Friday the 3rd February 1922 along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 two hundred per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the company's office during office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres. and Agents.

C11994

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "SORAB MANSION" No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1822, at 3-0 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.

C11988

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THERTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "SORAB MANSION" No. Murzban Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1922 at 2-45 p.m. Standard Times) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.

C11987

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONARY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st March, 1922.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Rs. 1. (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right or accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

P. J. VYAS.
Auditor
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 25th January 1922.

FA C11990

PUBLIC NOTICES

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., (Head Stores, and Local Branches) will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January, 31st and February 1st for Stock-taking.

C11995

LOST SHARES

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY EXPORT AND IMPORT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 17th day of February, 1922 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to me and if so required by notice in writing from me either in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 25th day of February, 1922, at 11 O'Clock in the Forenoon at my office in Century Building Hornby Road, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1922.

B. P. GHABBA,
Liquidator.

C2701

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1361 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 29th day of March 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

HIMATRAM DOWLATRAM DAVE, of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Karelwady, Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) LALOOBHAI RUDERJI DESAI, of Bombay Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, now residing at Bulsar Pardi in Zillah Surat. (2) LAKHMISHANKER RAMLAL DAVE, the heir and legal representative of Navalram Ramll Dave, deceased of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort, ... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 3,700 as per Particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this Suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of March 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed or your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit. you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 8th day of April, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.
For Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 8th day of April 1921.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C11983

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER VALLABHDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant, a Broker .....Deceased.

Bai VELLABAI, widow of the said deceased Thacker Vallabhdas Haridas, of Bombay Bhatia inhabitant, residing at Holichakla, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of January 1922 in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of January, 1922.

(Sd.) MESSRS. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. LADAKBHAI HASSUM understands that his son Gulamhusen is borrowing moneys on account and in the name of our client. The Public are warned against advancing any moneys to our client's said son Gulamhusen for which our client is not and will not be responsible.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIATRAM MADON.
Attorneys for Mr. Ladakbhai Hassum.

C11986

IN THE COURT OF THE SMALL CAUSES MADRAS.

S. C. No. 12463 of 1921.

K. V. RAMACHARI AND SONS ...Plaintiffs.
Versus.

1. J. R. PANDYA 2. Messrs. GOVARDHANDAS DESAI and CO., through its partners (1) Goverdhandas Desai, (2) Vittaldas, Dwarkadass and (3) W. H. H. Dyson ..... Defendants.

THE partners of the firm of Goverdhandas Desai and Co., Bombay are to take notice that the above suit has been instituted against them for the recovery of Rs. 813 (Rupees 700 principal and Rs. 113 interest) being the amount borrowed on or about 8th January, 1920, by the first defendant as agent of the second defendant's firm and for which the first defendant also drew a hundi on the same day on the second defendants which was dishonoured. The above suit it posted before His Honour the Second Judge for the 15th February, 1922, and if there is no appearance by the second defendants will be heared and decided ex parte.

T. S. VENKATESA AIYAR,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.

Madras, 25th January, 1922.

C11992

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT FOR ISSUES.

((Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)
IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE AT BUDAUN DISTRICT.
Suit No. 130 of 1921.

Firm Pooran Mal Babu Ram, Vaish, resident of Ujhani, District Budaun U. P. .....Plaintiff.

versus.

CHATER BHOJ s/o. Goberdhen Das, vaish, c/o Firm, known by the name of Mani Ram Goberdhen Das at Ahmedabad dwelling at (Bombay) ..... Defendant.

To

Chater Bhoj s/o. Goberdhen Das Vaish c/o Firm known by the name of Mani Ram Goberdhen Das at Ahmedabad dwelling at (Bombay).

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,200 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 16th day of February, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice ethat, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th day of January 1922.

C. N. SHARAN.
Munsarim,
Sub-Judge's Court.
BUDAUN.

Notice 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to cell on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

C11983

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	54 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.

Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 20 (Two)
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY.

This day MONDAY, the 30th January, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji and Co., at Khoja Mohollo by their order and on a/c and at the risk of Hiralal Buldeo.

63 Ivory Chaptas mds. 5¼-2½ on a/c and at the risk of Ganesh Chunilal.
32 Ivory Chaptas Nos. 32-2.
40 Figda Nos. 2-2.
6 Kuuiya Nos. 3/4-3½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "TOMY HOUSE" SITUATE AT SLEATER ROAD NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdharidas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi sell the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of November 1920 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part this day MONDAY, the 30th January 1922, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land, admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land described in and demised by the herein before recited indenture of such lease dated the 14th day August 1920) together with the messuage tenement or dwellnig house standing thereon situate a Sleater Road, leading to the Grant Road Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 308, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13685, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202 and 204 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and bounded on or towards the East by a private proposed road belonging to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla, on or towards the West and North by the land of Manekji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the South by the land demised to Leslie Crawford and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3688 (Loc) and Street No. 21BB.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, Jan. 29.

MESSRS SORABJEE . COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank and Office concerned.
5 Bales each 20 pieces 54 inches Cotton Trouserings.
2 cases each 30 pieces Dyed Paplin 27 in. 700 yds.
2 cases each 12 pieces 400 to 450 yds. Black Italians.
3 cases each 50 pieces about 2000 yds. White Tweel.
4 cases cloths in which 50 pieces Black Sateens 54 inches.
50 pieces Black Italians 28 to 30 inches and Poplin, ordinary Poplin and Fancy Alpacca fents.
1 case about 325 great gross white and black brass hooks.
1 lot about 1000 pairs Jack spurs.
1 lot about 300 dozen Razors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 26 cases Cotton Sewings, Bleached Yarn, 2-28s.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand, Doshi, Pydonie, Bombay.

26 cases cotton Sewings Bleached yarn 2-28.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boull, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Maunie Swan Shipping Co. Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th February, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S.S.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow, in Furness, tonnage 2826 Neet length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Government Stores, Hardware, miscellaneous such as 2775 tins Baking and Pudding Measure Tin, Burners Stove Oil, Steamers Stoves, Enamel Dishes, Frying Pans, Tin Kettles, Curtain Poles, 3750 Numdas, 9500 Pull thro' Gauze Wire, 115 Wheels Trolly Iron, 164 Gridirons, 181 Springs Spiral, Cart Fittings, 660 Branding Iron, Heliograph Stands, Tape Webbing, about 1½ tons, 2910 Mugs Tin, 1100 Plates Tin, 500 Amb. Stretchers, Rubber Hose Armoured, Rowlocks, Wagon Poles, Bamboo Tent Poles, 6792 Fittings Tinned Copper, 1400 Mallet Head Wooden, 6842 Boxes Tinned Copper, 330 Boxes Wooden Ammunition, Amn. Carriers Leather, Ropes Sling, 2100 Burners for Lamps, 2840 Tent Pole Bags Canvas, 357 Brushes Paint, Tonga Wheels, Bulls Eye Lanterns, Balance Scales, 5435 Wash-hand Basins, Dust Bins, Camp Stools, 500 Shovels, 500 Forks Agricultural, Pack Saddle Mule, 75 Beam Scales with Copper Bolts, 1000 Lamps Oil hanging, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, and following days at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4902.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SHAPURJI MILLS YARN.

This day MONDAY, the 30th days of January 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public auction near Hanuman's Temple at Tambakanta near Khoja Mohollo by their order and on a/c and at the risk of Hiralal Buldeo.

25 Bales each 400 lbs. Shapurji Mills' yarn No. 10½.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day, MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office in Dean Lane, of Hummum Street, Fort (above the Printing Press), by order of the concerned office furniture, etc., of the late Mr. K. R. Sethna, comprising glass and panel door office cupboards, sliding door glass cupboards, office writing tables, office chairs, copying press, show cases, typewriter and English safe, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT TRINITY ST., DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Mr. Sulleman Ismail Haji Moosa, the Receiver in Suit No. 1586 of 1921, (Abdulla Mahomed versus Hoorbai, widow and others) and by virtue of the consent decree made in the said suit on the 22nd day of December, 1921, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the under menioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land with the messuage or tenement standing there on situate at Trinity Street otherwise called Dhobi Talao without the Fort in the city of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabout registered by the collector of land Revenue under old No. 82, new No. 728,, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 8394, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Nos. 2405–2407–2408, Street No. 64 and (1) and (2) and bounded as follows on or towards the east by the Trinity Street on or towards the West by the property of Kurimji Allibhai Barodawalla on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy D. Raxter and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Pestonji Bhaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekeil, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office in Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AOCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COLOURED GROUND PRINTS AND 11 BALES DELHI SHIRTING PRINTS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gali near Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The Commercial Trading Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor R. Jairam Naranji.

EX. S.S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES.
R. J. N. 177/186—10 cases Coloured Ground Prints.

EX. S.S. "SCINDIA."
R. J. N. 191/201—11 Bales Delhi Shirting Prints.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 484.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th January 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Ling, Esq—Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhoridas Foujmal.

Clock, looking glasses, glass handies, cupboard, easy chair, safe, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

Several military officers' properties such as trunks, boxes, gladstone bag, suit cases, tiffin baskets, camp beds, chairs, tables valice, books magazines, wearing apparels, uniforms, boots, fishing rod, singer's sewing machine, clock, crockery, glassware, alluminium pots, sundries etc.

One English vis-a-vis carriage.
One Khaki field service tent.
10 cases long cloth.
10 cases long cloth.
13 Pieces of 27 yards.
5 Pieces of 18 yards.
5 Pieces of 9 yards.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY.
OPPOSITE TO MR. C. W. WADIA'S BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Datubhai Jetna Esaa Thaver Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written in pursuant of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of February, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or round containing by admeasurement 10,912 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105, 336, 338 and 667 New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 66 New Survey Nos. 7125 (part) together with all Bungalows buildings, out houses structures and garden standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3442 (2) 34 0 (1) part and 3460 (2) part and Street Nos. 4 A, 7 part 7 A part and which said premises are situated at Peddar Road in the Registeration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Joseph Maria De Ga and now partly by the property of H. M. Khambatta and partly by the property of F. A. Vakil on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahands Mancharam and on or towards the South party by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Vishwanath Kothare and others and which premises are delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance dated the 28th day of February, 1921, between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagor of the other part and thereon surrounded by a yellow boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sasoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lazerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burmese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Shiedmayer, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut. C. W. Clark and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PALTON ROAD ESTATE ADJACENT TO CHAWPATI BEACH AND FRONTING ON CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Director of Development, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the lands at Palton Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following plots.

LOT NO. 1:—A very valuable building site known as plot No. 7, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 50 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 578 square yards.

LOT NO. 2:—An excellent building site known as plot No. 8, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 55 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 537 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3:—A choice plot of land known as plot No. 12 on Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 581 square yards.

LOT NO. 4:—A rare large building site known as plot No. 13, on Palton Road estate having a large frontage of about 85 feet on the Important Interior Road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 784 square yards.

LOT NO. 5:—A valuable plot on Palton Road estate known as Plot No. 16 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior Road and containing an area of about 712 square yards.

Lot No. 6: A similar excellent Plot known as plot No. 17 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed containing an area of about 789 square yards. All the above plots offer an unrivalled position for Business Premises and residential buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner the following very valuable landed property.

All and singular the two pieces of land therein firstly and secondly described the first of which was computed to contain 2,360 yards or thereabouts and was for better identification coloured red on the plan endorsed on the recting indenture and the second of which was computed to contain 147 square yards or thereabouts and was for better indentification coloured green on the said plan and which said two pieces of lands comprised a total area of 2,507 square yards or thereabouts and were situate on the west side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which were jointly bounded on the North by Waudby Road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Gocudas Madhavji and which said first piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre plot Esplanade and which 2nd piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre Garden plot and which said piece of land formed portion of lands noted in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said act provided and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8463 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 32-2 and Street No. 103 (which premises now according to municipal bill bear Ward No. 329 and Street Nos. 106 and 49 and had formerly been vacant and were then in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of shaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT CHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE, GARAGE, ETC.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatima Begum and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 12th February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All those two piece or parcels of land or ground with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate, at Chowpatti on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island of Bombay containing 2,299-42 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on the East by Plot No. 10, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7,297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 269391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1922.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Rasor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co., 28 Medows Street, op Carnagilla BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR" CINEMA

present

To Night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

'THE INVISIBLE RAY'

based on the Spiritual Theory of SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.

No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject

"THE INVISIBLE RAY"

This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with

A Special New Attraction by the World's well known Light-Wire Artists

THE EDDY DUO

in their ENTIRELY NEWamazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.

A complete Change of programme by the

EDDY DUO

A Special Double Feature Programme SEE IT AT THE Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace

THE "STAR" CINEMA,

Tram Te minus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 1-30 p. m.

No Increase in Prices.

N. B.— There will be no Variety Shows in 3-30 and 8 45 Shows on Saturday and Sunday and in 5-15 Shows on week days.

DRILL

MANTLES

ELECTRIC

FANS LAMPS

FIXTURES

ACCESSORIES.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it relieves urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar), (India.)

NEW SMALLEST ARC LAMP

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil

Light & Handy Pattern . .

Low Consumption

Simple Reliab

Price . . .

on application.

America India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Prince's Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid Americans Spot. Quieter		10 26
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		18 25
New York 11 a.m.	March	17 23
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	16 83
	July	16 35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16 18
	July	15 77

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	9 96
Feb.	—
Mar.	9 93
April	—
May	9 90
June	—
July	9 81
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 40
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	9 12
February	9 85
March	9 86
April	9 82
May	9 83
June	9 79
July	9 76
August	9 66
September	9 54
Oct.	9 41
November	9 32
December	9 27

Tone :—Quiet

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Months.	To day s price.
Jan	16 80
February	16 95
March	17 10
April	17 25
May	17 40
June	17 55
July	17 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 30	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	6 80	
" " Fine	7 30	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 85	
" " " Fully Good	8 35	
" " " Fine	8 85	
" Broach, Good	8 35	
" " Fully Good	8 85	
" " Fine	9 35	
" Scinde, Good	6 20	
" " Fully Good	6 70	
" " Fine	7 20	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	17 44
" " " May	17 05
" " " July	16 52
" " " Oct.	15 92
Spot Cotton at New York	17 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 28
Futures at New Orleans July	15 94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23th

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — March	16 31
May	16 07
July	15 70
Oct.	15 15

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. O. Liverpool. — March	9 55
May	9 24
July	9 50
Oct.	9 24

London, Jan. 25th

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	4 17/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 28.

To-day Reuter reported 9 points higher in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 432 and after touching Rs. 434 declined gradually to Rs. 425½, remaining Rs. 426½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 426½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 424 and closed at Rs. 427. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 374 and going up to Rs. 376 declined to Rs. 367 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 386 and steadily declined to Rs. 377 the same being the rate at 4 p. m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 312 aand May Rs. 323 nominal

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry for nice Oomras by Japan shippers. About 5000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 28th.

Fully Good Broach	April/May,	427
" " Bengal	March	311
" " "	May	318
Fine Oomra	March	367
" "	May	377

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	202 00 Bgs
Wheat	2517 Qwt,
Linseed	653 "
Rapeseed	245 "
Gingellseed	919 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	8,556 "
Castorseed	340 "
Rice	5,830 "
Myrabollams	2,824 "
Cottonseed	2,5331 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	339 "
Jowar	48 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Rajra	304 "
Coal	465 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28th.

Bank Telegraphic	9-3 11/13
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/32
Fcs, Demand	335
American Dollars	385
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shangai	271
Japan	171
Singapore	177

Market, Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6-30 p. m. Jan 23rd.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	0 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	6 0 0
Teelseed, Gajai 50-50	3 0 0
Teelseed Black	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	3 8 0
Groundnuts	5 0 0
Jawa	— —
Mowraseed	7 8 0
Barley	47 0 0
Castorseeds	42 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	5 3 0
Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	9 3 0
Linseed May	13 7 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	— —
Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangia	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0
Tee seed, White 85-12	13 12 0
Tee seed, Gajar 75-25	— —
Tee seed, Black	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0
Groundnuts	— —
Jawa	— —
Mowraseed	14 8 0
arley	— —
Castorseeds	8 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	— —

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, January, 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-0

Bars Gold forward Rs 28-1-0.

Bars Silver ready Rs. 82-4-0.

Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-8-0.

Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—

Banks's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.

On London—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 11/16.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 3/4.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 25/32.

Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

On Paris—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 336.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 356.

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 346.

On Japan—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 166.

On Hongkong—

Bank's selling D. D. Closed.

On Shangnai—

Bank's selling D. D. Closed.

On Singapore—

Bank's selling D. D. 177.

On New York—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 365.

London Gold ready sh. 97-4.

London Silver ready d. 34-14.

London Silver forward d. 34-8.

Tone of Silver—

Uncertain but steady—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.23½.

French Exchange—Frcs. 51.85.

Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.70.

Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.00.

Italian Exchange—Frcs. 95.70

German Exchange—Mrks. 855.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/8.

5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/8.

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12.

6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/12.

6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 99/12.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 102/8.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1980, Rs. 56.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.

6 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 7974, Rs. 68.

SHARES

The Market closed very strong owing to Speculative buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1305 xd., India 124 Central 36/8, Tata Bank 19 and Eastern 64.

COTTON. MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 92/8, By. Cotton 1210, By. Dyeing 1660, Bradbury 1100, Century 955 Cent. India 4545, Colaba Land 2520, Coorla 290x, Crescent 587 Currimbhoy 1605, David 1555, Edw. Sassoon 635, Fazulbhoy 1490, Finlay 1840, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 640 Kastoorchand 1175, Kohinoor 3210, Meyer Sassoon 392/8, New Great 905, New City 760. Pabani 950, Pearls 1137/8, Phoenix 1065, Premier 210, Planet 292/8, Shapurji 390, Simplex 432/8 Standard 2400n, Swan 1435, Swadeshi 4670, Tata Mill 1359n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 640, B. Burma 520, B. Burma N, I. 145pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 10/4, B. Tramaway 117-8 B. Steam 1625 Bundi Cement 39/8, Ind. Cement 300, Katni rd. 250xd., Katni Defd 1300vd., New India 17 Tata Iron Ord, 73/12 Tata Iron Defd. 245, Tata Iron N, Ord. 65. Tata Iron N. Defd. 210, Tata Oil 67/9 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs9
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	32/
Alliance Bk of Imla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	5
Bank of India Rs. 50 .	100	do.	12%	124
Central			8%	3/
Central Co op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%	46
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	..	..	1/8
EXCHANGE BANKS	£			£
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	15%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	6
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 13	..	33%	35
Mercantile Bank ..	12	A 25Mar.-Sept.	14%	29½
National Financing ..	25	Feb. Oct.	8%	23

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	200	500
Ford ..	475	Nov.	50	1 20
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July	70	6 6
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	17 1-2
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	20
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	60	4 0
New Motussi Co. ..	500	Nov.	70	91
New Prin e of Wa es ..	500	Oct.	50	350
Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept	40	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad DholkaRy	100	Mar.-Aug.	7 %	116
Ahmedabad PrantejRy	500	do.	6 %	535
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6 %	103
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	85
Chapra mukti-Sighat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	73
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Larkhana Railway ..	100		4 %	55
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	56
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	54
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July .	4 %	60
Sara Straigani Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Shaikot Nar. w I ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	65
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	9 %	115
Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	106
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	9 %	500
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%	10
Andhra Valley O	1,300	..	4%	675
Adhura Valley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P Rs.	50		1%	56
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5	May. ct. Rs.		6	117/8
Karachi 5 9	..	..	..	108
Surat Elect. ..	1,000	Jan.	25	788 xd
" P.....	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	88	..	2	147.5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last div. Rs.	Year div. Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.	130	2,700
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	320
Apola ..	100	..	5	92/8
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500		80	1240
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1000
Bombay United ..	150	..	25	945
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	60	1100
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	26	955
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.	210	4545
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	8%	430
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	40	2,520
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	2290
Crescent ..	100	do.	25	5 7/
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	1605
David ..	250	do.	20	1555
Dawn ..	250	do.	60	350
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	16	635
Edperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	820
Fazulbhoy ..	1,000	May	75	1,490
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,840
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	126	1
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	
Hindustan ..	1,000		140	
Hyderabad ..	1 600	April-Oct.	200	1
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	12	
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000		100	1
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	2
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17	6
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	5
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April-Oct.	40	4
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,1
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1, 3
Khatao ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	700	8
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	32,1
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	470
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	135	2,800
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	2,600
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	48,0
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1025
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	Nil.	302/8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000		400	6800
New City of Bombay ..	500	April-Oct.	£130	760
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	10	905
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil.	950
Pearl ..	250	..	55	1137/8
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	1065
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	290
Premier ..	65	..	10002	292/8
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,0 0	April-Oct.	100	0
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	545
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	16500
Simplex ..	2 0	June.-Dec.	100	842/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	300
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 400N
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4670
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	1435
Tata O	500	..	5	1350N
Tata P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill ..	250	..	6	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	70	2100
P	500	..	7%	850
Western India ..	1000	..	150	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	100	Oct.-May	100	1640
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..		650 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	10
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	25	520
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 25	125	..	..	m.
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	425
B by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navi O gation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	240
	250	Oct.	6%	230
British BurmaPetroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	10/4
Bo. Electric Supply P. and T. C. Ltd. ..	£10	..	6%	117/8
	£10	..	10	787
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	10	..	2	39/
Central M. Co., Ltd. ..	10	April	3	224
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	400	"	42%	45
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	23
Chemical Co. D2ah	1	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co. ..	250	..	20	390
Katni Cement ..	40	..	44	13 0xd
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	5 60m.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	16	227
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.	30%	82
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20	975
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	2	80
Mars and Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	84
Mars ane Price Co. ..	100	..	7%	75
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	30	375
New Union Four Mi s	100	..	25	240
O.Govt.S.Life A.Rs. 50 .	200	May	20%	350
Phi lps & Co. ..	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co. ..	1 000	Sept.	48	600
shivrajpur Synd etc. ..	10		4	25
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. .	100	Mar.-Aug.	3 %	135
O	75	Sept.	6	78/12
Tata Iron Stee Co. D	30	..	80	34
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Ord (NI) ..	75	..	..	65
" Dif (p.) ..	400	..	..	210
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	100	1pm
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	80%	325
Tata Oil Mi s ..	100	..	62	67/8
Western India Chemical Co.	10	..	..	5dls

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. A—Ex Dividen

From a photo of a Beautiful Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies !

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

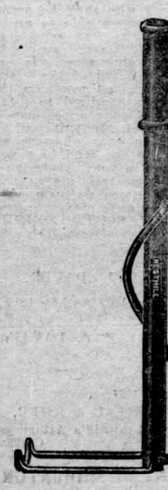
during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

MOTOR CYCLE PUMPS

SELECTED LINES.



BROOM HALL CELLULOID MOTOR CYCLE PUMP BLUEMEL'S

A powerful and compact Motorcycle Foot Pump as sketch. Nickel finish on brass. Extremely neat, strong and well made. Size 16 1/2" long by 7/8 inch barrel. (English).

No. 8644. Rs. 6-8 each.

BLUMEL'S MOTORBIKE" CELLULOID INFLATOR.

Has metallined barrel. Designed as an extra strong foot pump for motorcycle tyres, although it is equally useful for ordinary cycle tyres. Has also a neat stirrup which folds up close against the barrel. Can be carried in any type of clips, fixed or detachable. Strongly made of Black Celluloid 2 sizes in stock. (English).

No. 1660 A and B.

15 inches by 7/8 inch barrel	Rs. 5-12 each.
18 " by 7/8 inch barrel	Rs. 7-8 each.

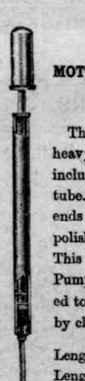
No. 40. SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE TELESCOPE PUMP.

An extremely handy pump for motorcycle riders. It has a collapsible foot piece. The cylinder is made from heavy seamless drawn brass, including the inner plunger tube, making a strong and dependable pump.

The No. 40 Special is as powerful as many so-called foot pumps. It can be attached to the frame of any motorcycle by means of adjustable clips. Finish—poslished and nickel-plated. (American).

Length when closed 19 1/2 inches.
Length when extended 35 1/2 "
Diameter of cylinder.....1 inch

Rs. 6-12 each.



No. 931 "CYCO" MOTORCYCLE TELESCOPE TYRE PUMP.

This pump is made from heavy seamless drawn brass, including the inner plunge tube. The handle and nipple ends are reinforced. Finish polished and nickel plated. This compact and powerful Pump can be readily attached to frame of any motorcycle by clips. (American).

Length when closed 15 inches
Length when extended 27 1/2
Diameter of barrel 1 inch.

Rs. 4-12 each.

The Advance Motor Co.

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,

CHOWPATI,.....BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 5121. *Telegrams* "AUTOMOTIVE."

"THE PRESENT SITUATION"

ENGLAND INDIFFERENT TO INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

MR. BOMANJI'S SPEECH.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Ragakiya Sabha, Mr. S. R. Bomanji delivered a lecture on "The present situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night.

During the greater part of the last year he had, Mr. Bamanji said, the advantage of discussing the current Indian affairs with some of the greatest thinkers in Continental Europe and it surprised him how some of them had keenly and closely studied the course of events in India, especially in examining the weapons of Soul-Force and Passive Resistance that our nation was employing under the spiritual guidance of Mahatmaji and how they appreciate and admire the movements.

In England except the few sympathetic and noble men and women whose souls burnt with indignation and shame at the 'worse than Prussian Frightfulness committed at Jallianwalla Baug and in the matter of transport of Moplah prisoners, the bulk of the English people were busy making money and exploiting Eastern countries as if Providence had specially created them for the enrichment of Great Britain. The Central European countries which have gone through a chastening process due to their defeat in the great War and other Neutral countries like Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Spain and Portugal and even Allied countries like France, Italy, Czeco Slavokia, Jugo Slavokia were showing an interest in Indian affairs which was a revelation to him. He could ascribe it to a very large extent to the visit of their distinguished countryman and poet—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. He (the speaker) could hardly describe to them the touching scenes of loving sympathy and regard with which their revered fellow countryman was received by European savants in France, Switzerland, Germany Austria and Scandinavia. They saw in the simple man from the East a pure symbol of human love and sympathy for which they were yearning since their experience of the terrible agonies of the five years of the war. They came to realize that all their European civilization was a failure, for that civilization did not prevent Christian nations from flying at each other's throats and committing unheard of atrocities as if they were primitive savages. Even the King of Sweden would not lose the opportunity when Tagore was in Stockholm to give him a personal welcome. Stimulated by his (Dr. Tagore's) profound philosophy and his inspiring personality European countries were being attracted to take greater interest in our political struggle for freedom and in the teachings of our Great leader Gandhiji towards attaining it.

But they must not rely upon outside support to gain freedom. If they did that they would ever remain slaves. They had to put forth their best efforts. They were up against organised bureaucratic system, the administrators of which belong to a materialistic race to which physical force had far greater attractions than moral or Soul-Force. Our weapons are more powerful than maxim guns and poison gas.

Continuing Mr. Bomanji said: "Friends, we have not suffered a hundredth part of what poor Ireland has gone through, and we cannot expect to win our freedom without paying a big price for it by way of great amount of self-sacrifice and suffering. I do not mean that we are to adopt the same means that Ireland did to meet physical force; all the same our line of action of Non-Co-operation must bring upon us quite as much suffering as Ireland has gone through before we can achieve success. Repression should always be welcomed by us. What Curzon did for Bengal, Michael did for the rest of India and it grieves me to say that what has been left incomplete by O'Dwyer is being finished by our present Viceroy, Lord Reading.

INDIANS' DEFICIENCY.

The one quality in which we Indians are deficient is the strength of character. We lack moral courage and our kind and beneficient rulers knowing it, are not slow in taking full advantage of that circumstance. But Tilak Maharaj of pious memory, and Gandhiji more than any other Indians have taught us the sublime lesson of purifying ourselves of our faults by self sufnering. Mahatmaji has made us realise our manhood—individual and national; already we have found our soul through it. We are a peace-loving people, but we do not want peace at any price as Mahatmaji has told us. We have already made some sacrifices but in the irony of fate the monopoly of suffering and sacrifice has been so far confined or limited to Non-Cooperators. The brunt of repression and persecutions is borne by our party. We Non-Cooperators are the only people who should cry halt if we were unable to bear our sufferings, but he it said to our credit that so far we have not faltered or quailed under the repression dealt out to us. We are thankful to say that we have been fortunate enough in our suffering to have earned to some extent the sympathy and solicitude of our cooperating brothers of the Moderate party. It would appear if proceedings of the various legislatures are any indications, that our cooperating brethren are beginning to be conscious of the real position of Indians under what is boastfully called Reforms. Is it too much to expect of our cooperating friends if they find they do not succeed in influencing the Government to change their policy to dissociate themselves from them and refuse their support by resigning their position as Executive members and ministers as well as members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State? For so long as they do not take such steps, Government would be entitled to announce to the world that their policy has the support of their Indian friends. This, to my mind, will be the only logical solution to the present *impasse*. If the object of our Moderate brethren is to help Government and extricate them from the false position in which they have placed themselves then let the Government ask their opponents, the Non-Cooperators, through their leader for a conference. Government need not be ashamed in acknowledging in their mistake Government have no prestige left to loose as far as we Indians are concerned. I beg to say with the humblest submission to Mahatmaji that as long as the steadfast spirit of the people remains uninfluenced by all the sufferings and prosecutions that are meted out to them, not to talk of a conference at present and thus arrest and retard the process of self-purification which we are undergoing and which alone will lead us to final success. Any conference at this stage without the preliminaries to such conference being arranged will strifle the spirit that is raised amongst us, and I think any body who even unconsciously interferes with the progress and growth of the spirit does us incalculable harm.

"From what I have said friends, you must not conclude that I am an uncompromising opponent of a conference or peace. With all the emphasis that I can command the highest salvation of India, lies in a genuine and equal partnership with the British, working hand in hand for our mutual benefit. But I do not believe that we have made the position of the bureaucratic system in India sufficiently untenable and impossible, and unless we have done that it will be idle to expect any change of heart on their part.

"We in India do not desire a separation from Great Britain, but we are not prepared to pay the price of remaining in the British Commonwealth as a subject nation. Our equality of status is acknowledged only on paper by Britain in some places; we feel her yoke at home and in her Colonies, and we carry the brand of inferiority with which our people have branded not only outside India but even in our own country. This cannot be. We have suffered humiliation hitherto but we are not prepared to tolerate it in future. Equality of status in legal documents shall not any longer satisfy India. We demand and we must gain real equality of status. The debate on the Punjab in both Houses of Parliament leaves no doubt in Indian mind as to what India should think of a nation who makes a hero of O'Dwyer and rewards his unspeakable conduct with thousands of pounds. To add insult to injury he and General Dyer and others like them are pensioned from our money. How can you expect a Government to be respected which hoodwinks at criminal actions of its officers and rewards them with money etc?

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART.

"As things stand, Government cannot look for any move on our part. We are as a people tired of the present system of Government. We have tried it and found it wanting. If our connection with Britain is to continue Government must show their change of heart. Their words are of no value to us, their verbal pronouncement leaves, and will continue to leave, us cold. A threefold action is necessary, and it must proceed from the Government. Firstly, with reference to the Khilafat, second, in connection with the Punjab; and, last, in the matter of the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government during the last few months and in the matter of Swarajya. Our present struggle is born of the grim determination and conviction that we cannot even with the Reforms, mend the present machinery of administration and therefore we must end it.

Now let us examine for a moment the administration of law and justice under the regime of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. We have recently seen the most lawless use of the legal machinery of the country that has ever been known to India. The case of our respected countryman Mr. Chitaranjan Das is a most glaring instance of the misuse of law. If the chosen President of a vast national assembly like the Indian National Congress be arrested and kept in prison for nearly seven weeks till the prosecution can make up its mind whether he is guilty or not surely this is a sample of justice that we have had to wait to be familiar with, till the advent of ex-Lord Chief Justice of England as Viceroy of India. It is instances like this and there are many others that has tarnished and degraded the once pround name of British Justice as administred by the Bureaucrats in India.

Concluding Mr. Bomanji said: "The position in Turkey to-day is worst than ever it was but with this difference that we are able to-day to separate the sheep from the goat. We were always told that the Great Britain wanted justice done to the Turks because Britain was the biggest Mahomedan power and she was anxious to do everything to satisfy Moslem feelings and aspirations, but the conclusion of the France-Angora treaty has shown unmistakably which we always had reason to believe that France was our prominent friend among the allies and not Great Britain."

After referring to the Greek loan in England and the part played by the British Government therein. Mr. Bomanji said "If England would in right earnest move in the matter we are quite confident that a satisfactory modification of the Treaty of Sevres could be easily brought about, and the whole question of the Turkish people could be solved in the light of the pledges of responsible British statesmen made to the Moslem world."

WEARING KHADI, A RELIGIOUS DUTY

Mr. Bomanji then referred to the continuance of the 15 per cent export duty which, he said, was killing India's export trade in hides, Mr. Bomanji said:—

"Gentlemen, our reply to all these economic and financial disabilities under which we are groaning is boycott of foreign cloth and the wearing of khadi. The use of khadi is our religious duty, because unless we use khadi in every household and absolutely stop the import trade in Manchester piece-goods we shall never be able to correct the adverse balance of trade with which we are faced at present, and which adverse balance will surely lead us into further bankruptcy.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in proposing a vote of thanks said it was for there to close up then ranks. If Indians wanted to live, they must review their crafts, their arts, and they must use nothing but Khadar. He asked them in the rightious cause of freedom and non-violence to wear khaddar, so that they could fight for the nation which had given them birth. He thanked Mr. Bomanji for the lecture he had delivered.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 28.

A Punjab Government resolution appears in the current gazette appointing a committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walter Aubil LeRossignol as chairman and the Home Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Legal Remembrancer and Mr. Mian Mohamed Shah Nawaz Barrister who moved a resolution for separtion of judicial and executive functions in the Punjab Legislative Council, Raja Narendra Nath, Malik Ferozkhan, Pundit Daulatram Kalia and Sardar Dasaunda Singh as members to report on the possibility of the scheme for separation of judicial and executive functions and to prepare an estimate of costs and also to suggest any changes in judicial procedure which might diminish addition to expenditure. The resolution says that with the annexation of the Punjab, the British Government inherited from the Indian predecessors a system under which functions of administration were in great measure undifferentiated. That system tended to economy though later on some differentiation in functions have been made and a committee has been now formed to give effect to the resolution of the council.

N. C. O. A D EDUCATION IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

A Resolution on public instructions during the past year in the United Provinces says The tone of the Educational Institutions has been severely tested by the Non-cooperation movement. Determined attempts were made to induce teachers and pupils to join the movement. The methods adopted were frequently at variance with avowed principlpes of Non-cooperation but the attack on schools and colleges was a dismal. The great bulk of parents and students showed no sympathy with the movement, and educational authorities were equally prompt in setting their face against it.

N. C. O. IN UNITED PROVINCES.

A RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The Legislative Council resolution for the appointment of a non-official committee to advise Government as to the ways and means for speedily bringing to a close in the Provinces, the present state of non-violent non-cooperation, was defeated by 12 against 48 votes.

The Hon. Sir Ludvic Porter though he opposed the resolution as a matter was for the Imperial Government to take action, made a sympathetic speech in the course of which he said that Government would consider the steps to be taken to enable District Officers to ask advice of leading men including Members of Council in the action they take.

N. C. O. IN TEZPUR.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESOLVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TEZPUR (Assam) Jan. 28.

The Revenue Collectors having failed to collect land taxes in some Mouzas and being threatened, the military police accompanied them. Ryots are now paying revenues.

The District Congress Committee has resolved to carry on immediately propaganda work regarding Civil Disobedience.

NON-CO-OPERATION MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

108 ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Contrary to police prohibition the Non-Cooperators held a public meeting to-day in the southern part of Calcutta, the speakers being Bengalee and Punjabi ladies. The police dispersed it and arrested one hundred and eight men.

FURTHER ANDHRA ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 28.

Further arrests are reported from Andhra Districts as a result of disobedience of Government orders.

SEDITION CHARGE FAILS.

AN OUTSPOKEN MAGISTRATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BULDANA, Jan. 29.

Judgment was delivered last evening by Mr. Kothare, Magistrate, discharging Bhikamsing, Congress preacher, who was prosecuted under Section 108. The Magistrate held that the speeches must be interpreted in the spirit of the Reforms and that the general trend was not seditious. The judgment fully exposes and strongly criticises official methods and the indirect pressure brought to bear in such cases.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB

FURTHER ARRESTS OF LEADERS.

PRESS SECURITIES FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Raizada Hansraj, Barrister, President of the Jullundur Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday at Jullundur, under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, for placing pickets where auction of liquor license was held.

Lala Naubat Rai, pleader, Secretary of the Jullundur Congress Committee, is already under arrest, under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Durgadas Said, Secretary of the Amritsar Congress Committee, is to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Lala Girdhari Lal, President, Amritsar Congress Committee, it will be remembered, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment some time ago.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, has to-day passed orders under Section 4 (1), Press Act, forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 each of the Keepers of the "Bande Mataram" Press and the "Congress" Electric Press, in which the "Bande Mataram" and the "Zamindar" newspapers were printed. Previously the securities of the Keepers of the "Kesari", "Pratap", "Seyasat" and "Akali" presses were forfeited. A new security has been demanded from the "Khabardar."

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, who got an attack of typhoid fever when the Congress was in session at Ahmedabad, and is still confined to bed at Satyagraha Ashram, Ahmedabad, is reported to be better.

Twelve volunteers, under their Captain Nathu Ram, were arrested in the Lahore City Congress Committee office yesterday, for picketing liquor shops and will be placed on trial on Monday next.

Shaikh Hasam Din and Moulavai Abdul Rahiman, Secretary and Superintendent respectively of the Amritsar Khilafat Committee, have been sentenced by Mr. Amar Nath, Magistrate to 18 months rigorous imprisonment, plus Rs. 200 fine under Cr. Law Amendment Act.

THE "MOTHERLAND"

TO APPEAR IN MANUSCRIPT

SECURITY NOT TO BE DEPOSITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, Jan. 27.

In the course of a leading article in the "Motherland" the Editor informs the public his intention not to deposit the security ordered by the Magistrate and that paper will appear in manuscript in the future.

NEW CHINA MILLS STRIKE

(Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau.)

Messrs. Chaman Lall and Kanthi went to the mills on Saturday. The women workers were marched to the gates to perform picketing duty. With folded hands the women beseeched the workers in the other departments to join the strike. They produced a remarkable impression on many of the workers not on strike who made up their minds to help the women. Meanwhile the Inspector of Factories arrived. Women workers were produced before him who alleged twelve hours work a day without a single rest day in the week. The Inspector was asked to take necessary action.

The women demand that the insulting behaviour towards them should cease and that, as they are piece-rate workers, they should be paid the average rates prevailing in other mills. Also that their legal rights to a rest-day should be safeguarded.

While negotiations were going on with the Secretary of the Mills, a Police Inspector with an assistant arrived on the scene, and threateningly asked Labour organisers to move away. He was effectively remonstrated with. It was also pointed out to the Inspector of Factories that while the women were peacefully using moral persuasion in picketing one of the agents of the manager was laying hands on unwilling workers and forcing them to enter the mill-gates. At this high-handed action there were such universal protests that this practice was immediately stopped.

The women workers on strike are showing a most remarkable spirit and fighting their case with amazing courage, unity and intelligence. Peaceful picketing will continue until a settlement is reached.

MOTOR WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of this Union was held at Marwari Vidyalaya yesterday (Sunday).

Delegates were appointed for each Motor Works. This Union has been reorganised on sound lines.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great surprise in your issue of the 28th instant that reelers were insulted and they were obliged to work for 12 hours and overtime without recess in the New China Mills. The statement is absolutely false and misguiding, and is simply made to creat ill-feeling between the employers and the employed whose relations hitherto have been always cordial and respectful towards each other. The reelers and mule men seem to be at present instigated by irresponsible outsiders, who, being entirely unaware of the mill line and its working, instead of advising the operatives to return peacefully to their work, unfortunately cause unnecessary interference and prolong the strike. We always redress the just grievances of our operatives, if there be any, and we pay them just on the same scale as other mills do.—Yours, etc.,

R. E. MADAN,
Manager,
The New China Mills, Ltd., Seevri.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, and Motiram Jayker, formerly a ledger clerk of Bank of Bombay, with abetment and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,15,000 in 1920 committed by Soonder Rao Ranjit in respect of sums paid by the Bank of Bombay on two cheques drawn by the first accused of Rs. 75,000 on 24-4-20 and Rs. 40,000 on 15-7-20.

Mr. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended K. N. Banaji, and Messrs. M. V. Pradhan and W. K. Manker, pleaders, defended the second accused Motiram.

Inspector Smith of C. I. D. was again examined by Mr. Kemp who said he searched Banaji's house and made a panchnama on the 4th of December, 1920. Among the papers seized in Soonder Rao's house were also two letters dated 25th August (no year) and 21-1-17 written by accused Banaji to Soonder Rao. Witness seized counterfoils, note-books and various other documents in Banaji's house. The whole search was put in the Court collectively by the witness. He arrested Motiram Jayker first on the night of 2-12-20 on information from Mr. Ridland. On 4-12-20 Banaji was arrested. Laxman Lalchand was arrested on the 3rd or 4th of December. He was bailed out next day. He is still on police bail.

His Worship: Anybody else arrested from Junas Kasam Rahimtoola?

Witness: On the 3rd or 4th of December I interviewed Kasam Rahimtoola of the firm of Junas Trabji and Co. in the bank. I questioned Kasam Rahimtoola in regard to a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs which Soonder Rao is alleged to have paid him and he admitted having received Rs. 3 lakhs from Soonder Rao and that he got it as a loan and said that he had no idea that the money belonged to the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Kemp: I now find we are going beyond the limit of the case.

His Worship: I want to find out how many men are really concerned in this fraud.

Mr. Vicaji: I object to witness making statement about Kasam Rahimtoola's interview.

Witness, continuing, said a pro-note of Rs. 40,000, a letter from Soonder Rao to Kasam Rahimtoola and his reply on the reverse were the papers seized by him in Soonder Rao's house.

His Worship: Did you examine Kasam Rahimtoola's account to verify his statement?

Witness: No, Sir.

His Worship: Did you do this on your own responsibility or under instructions from your superiors?

Witness: On my own responsibility.

His Worship: Did you examine the account of Lalchand Laxmidas?

Witness: Yes, Sir. Under instructions from Mr. Ridland.

His Worship: Did Mr. Ridland suggest you to examine Kasam Rahimtoola's account?

Witness: No, Sir.

His Worship: How many interviews you had with Kasam Rahimtoola?

Witness: Only one in connection with this case.

His Worship: I believe he is a police contractor?

Witness: Yes, Sir.

M. A. H. PITALWALA.

Mohmed Abdul Husen Pitalwala then deposed that he carried on business in the name of Mohmed Husen Suleman and Co. as building contractors. He had two accounts in the Bombay Bank. One for M. Suleman and Co. and the other for M. Pitalwala and Co. He knew Soonder Rao as well as accused Banaji. Soonder Rao introduced Banaji in regard to building a garage. Soonder Rao gave accused Banaji's address. The building was to be constructed at Gowalia Tank Road. After some discussion it was agreed between witness and the accused Banaji that he has to construct a building and accused would pay the money for materials and also pay 15 per cent. of the total expenses. About the end of February, 1920, witness started work. Witness received payments from accused Banaji from time to time. Whenever he applied to accused Banaji for payment, he used to put off for two or three days and pay him afterwards. The accused used to say that he would arrange for payment after depositing some securities with the bank. On three occasions he paid by cheques. On 24-3-21 witness produced an entry from his books showing the amount of Rs. 30,000 which he had received from accused Banaji on the Bank of Bombay. He had received a cheque of Rs. 40,000 from which he returned Rs. 10,000 to the accused. Another cheque for Rs. 75,000 in favour of self, dated 26-4-21 had endorsement of M. A. Pitalwala, but was not in witness' or his partner's handwriting. He could not say whose handwriting it was. From accused Banaji he received no money on 26-4-1921. The total amount witness received from accused Banaji was Rs. 2,66,000.

K. H. MAJOR.

Kaikhashroo Hormusji Major was then examined by Mr. Kemp, who said he was Head Clerk in Cox and Co. Witness produced certified copies of account of Khushroo N. Banaji and Sons, General Supply and Foreign Trading Agency.

Further hearing was postponed till Tuesday next.

"FOLLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The comments of the Nation wired out by the Reuter show how impossible it is for the most Liberal Englishmen to view the present movement in India correctly. The most strenuous champion of the freedom of individuals and nationalities, the "Nation" proposes that Mahatma Gandhi should be deported even as Zagloul Pasha. I do not think anything will be done to Mahatma Gandhi so long as Sir George Lloyd is presiding over the Presidency of Bombay except his activities being confined to this Presidency. The point, however, is that even the most liberalminded and broadvisoned Briton cannot see that the power of Mahtama Gandhi for peace is infinite. It is incomparable with that of the united strengths of all European Armies. Anybody, who tries out a suggestion of fettering Mahatma Gandhi's movements and activities, asks the imprisonment of Peace so that the furies of violence and bloodshed may have full field to run amok. Trained and paid members of the police have got to be shielded by the Government on the plea of provocation while Mahatma Gandhi has disciplined his voluntary followers not to lose temper in spite of grave and deliberate provocation. Those that claim to be friends of India should either learn to know this or at least hold their peace.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT ALLAHABAD AND BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Allahabad and left yesterday for Benares.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prize Distribution of Cathedral High School Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 5-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Haywaru presiding.

TUESDAY, January 31.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Annual General Meeting, Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.

The Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 11-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

In memory of
DEAR MEHRA
who passed away on the 30th January, 1913.
A LIFE
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days,
These riches shall not fade away in life
Nor any death dispraise.
R2695 A. B. C.

DEATH.

UTAKER—Mr. Chhattarsingh Lalji Utaker, son of late Lala Ira of Messrs. Hoar & Co., Bombay, died at his native place at Untdi, Taluka Bulsar, on the 29th January, 1922. Deeply mourned by his relatives, friends and admirers.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement appearing elsewhere of the sale at reduced rate of machinery and goods by Messrs. Pyne Hughman and Co., Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Bombay Ladies' Branch.)

A discourse will be given by Professor A. R. Normand on "Concerning Food" to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. R. Byramji Jeejibhoy, The Cliff, Ridge Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth general meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay on Thursday the 2nd February at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Richard Duckett will give a lantern lecture on "Indian Architecture." Members and all others interested are invited to attend.

JAYANTI OF POET DALPATRAM DAYABHAI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thureday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Gujarat's Great Poet, Dulputram Dayabhai, when Messrs. Talit, Trivedi and Master will address the meeting. Poet Nanalal will preside.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Dr. Hari Bhikaji Naik, late Chief Medical Officer of Gondal State, at his residence in Vengurla on 24th instant, at the age of 65. After long and meritorious services of 43 years, he retired from the service in March 1921. His services, as Chief Medical Officer were highly appreciated by the Durbar. By his amiable and charitable disposition he so endeared himself to the people of Gondal that after retirement from the service, he was appointed as a "medical adviser" of the state by the Gondal Durbar. His death is a distinct loss to the State.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA.

Under the auspices of this Sangha a meeting was held at Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, on the night of the 28th instant at which 13 volunteers, of whom 4 are ladies, were enrolled on the National Volunteer Corps. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Enrolling Officer, delivered an instructive address in the course of which he expressed his pleasure that ladies should have come forward to join the movement. Mr. Khadilkar proceeded to explain the duties expected from Active Volunteers and those registered on the Reserve, and concluded with a fervent appeal that as many as possible of those who had joined the Reserve List should transfer their names to Active Service in due course, and that their example should not be lost upon their friends and neighbours. Mr. K. S. Padhiari, the president of the Sangha, in proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished speaker, expressed the hope that the volunteers just enrolled would use their best endeavours to induce others to join the Corps so that a similar meeting could be arranged in the course of the coming week.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

A WELCOME EXTENSION OF FUNCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan. 28.

At the meeting of the general body of the Poona City Municipality yesterday, a welcome extension of the functions of the Municipality was adopted on the motion of Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal. The Municipality resolved by a very large majority, to spend Rs. 2,000 for a crusade of preaching against the use of liquor and other intoxicants, in the city limits at the hands of approved lecturers and writers. The Opposition was led by a Mahomedan nominated member and supported by the Personal Assistant to the Poona Collector, and Mr. Mundhwalla who had made himself famous in the recent picketing campaign, as the supporter of drink, himself being a rich liquor contractor. The Opposition was however borne down by Messrs. Kelkar, Lawate and other prominent members of the Municipality.

SEC. 144 APPLIED TO HOSHANGABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
HOSHANGABAD, Jan. 29.

Section 144 is applied to Hoshangabad town and broken. Five have been arrested and more with the President, Congress Committee, are expected.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close.
1246

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J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 30, 1922.

ASIA AND EUROPE.

In the "Times" of London of January 7, a leading article entitled "Angora and the Entente" contains the following passage:—

"The time has come to make peace in the Near East, and to establish through the pacification of Turkey normal relations with the Mahomedan world. The Allies, as the leading representatives of European civilization, must finally determine their attitude to that congeries of peoples whose moods and conflicting sentiments are dominated by the still obscure impulses of an awakening Islam. Islam that slumbered long is reviving in strange aspirations and antagonisms at the touch of Western civilization, and for the present, the spirit of this civilization is being transmitted to the Mahomedan peoples largely through the agency of Great Britain and France. The attitude of these countries, their dissensions or their unity, will determine the varied and as yet uncertain reactions of the awakening world of Islam towards Europe. Upon Great Britain and France lies a definite compulsion to hold together, to act and to speak together, in order that they may bring the Mahomedan peoples within the scope of European civilization, and may not betray them to alien and perilous influences."

We suppose that the writer's intention in the above sentences and indeed in the whole article could be epitomised in six words: Beware of Bolshevism in the East. The East does beware of it upon its own account. "The obscure impulses of an awakening Islam" is nonsense. Islam is wide awake and the impulse of its peoples is not at all obscure: it can be seen by everyone. It is the impulse to resist the Wrong, and to assert the Right by every available means. If an alliance with Bolshevism proves the only means available then Bolshevism will be used. Otherwise Bolshevism does not come into the question, which is: How to remove the present horror and distrust of Europe from the mind of Muslims and all Eastern peoples? The horror did not always exist, nor was the distrust so rigid as it is to-day. There was a time when, in the British Empire at any rate, Muslims were contented subjects and entirely trustful. The Entente, of which, it should not be forgotten, Czarist Russia was dictator of the Eastern policy, has by its unjust dealings with the Muslim peoples in a few years managed to destroy every vestige of their confidence in European promises and sense of justice. If "the spirit of Western civilisation has been transmitted to the Muslim peoples largely through the agency of Great Britain and France" of recent years, it is time that Great Britain and France realised the extreme horror with which Muslims and all Asiatic peoples view that spirit, as revealed in their transactions. It is now too late to think complacently of "bringing Mohamedan peoples, within the scope of European civilisation" by any action, military or political. There was a time when that seemed possible, but it is impossible to-day. There was a time when Europe had almost seduced the East, a time when Orientals, dazzled by the material progress of the West, sought European education as an end and object in itself, a kind of charm of power to make them supermen; a time when many Easterns thought with sentimental pity of their own productions in the realm of thought and art compared with this new shining mechanism, when they even thought of their religion as behind the times. That madness lasted until Eastern students, educated in Europe, returned with tidings that injustice and abuses were to be found there as elsewhere. The claim then was: "We have received the same education as you Europeans, give us the same status." That claim was scornfully repelled and then after a period of disappointment and dismay came introspection and a great discovery. The men who had been dupes of Europe became conscious of the dupery. They said: "We have been following their way obediently, yet they despise us. They did not despise our fathers who pursued a different way. Why? Because our fathers had strong independent character and because they had a soul which claimed respect. We? We have nothing but our European education. They have robbed us of our proud inheritance as Asiatics." Then it was seen that Europe's patronising attitude rests upon the fallacy that Asiatics are inferior. They are not inferior to Europeans; but they are different—so different that to impose the European mental habit on them is to cramp their faculties. They had become inferior through imitation, involving the neglect of their own genius just as a heaven-born poet would appear inferior if he confined his self-expression to commercial book-keeping. Asia has led the van of civilisation in the past, and in the future she will lead again when she has free expression and development; but she can never do so as the sedulous ape of Europe; she must be herself. European education, in the manner we have indicated, has roused all Asia to new consciousness, just as the impact of Asia upon Europe at the time of the Crusades roused Europe to new consciousness. That was no doubt its mission in the Scheme of Things. Europe and Asia are not independent human entities; they are as body and soul in terms of human progress. A civilisation controlled by thought from Europe only is a civilisation without a soul, as anyone will agree who troubles to reflect that all the great religions come from Asia. The Europeans cannot say that they have never heard the voice of Asia. It has been with them from their childhood in the Scripture. It was acknowledged by their fathers as a salutary check upon European materialism of which the tendency, without such restraint, is to become inhuman in its selfishness—a danger to its votaries and a curse to mankind as a whole; and while the Europeans listened to it and to some extent obeyed its teaching, there was no such gulf as now exists between the East and West. But Europe, as a political factor in the world, to-day ignores that voice which warns of a Last Judgment, and Asia looks with horror at a godless civilisation, of which the rulers recognise no higher Law than their own aims. Asia revolts from such a civilisation, she asserts her independence of it, and she claims a hearing from its leaders in the name of God. People in England may be heard to wonder how, in India, Hindus and Muslims can agree upon the Turkish question. How can they disagree when they have seen the solemn word of England lightly broken, when they have seen the European War and now behold the smug indifference of Europe to that mighty warning of the fate in store for a civilisation which is not based upon the fear of God; when they see the leaders of European civilisation behave and speak as if the Asiatic peoples had no human rights, while paying hypocritical lip-service to the the teaching of the Prophet of Galilee, who was himself an Asiatic and a preacher of the Higher Law which they transgress so lightly? In the scriptures of the Hindus, no less than in that of the Christians and the Jews, is preached the great ideal of theocracy, which is the very bedrock of the thought of Asia; and they ask for justice to be done to Turkey and Islam less for the sake of Asia than for that of Europe, because Europe has been guilty of a great injustice, and those who do injustice are in danger from the law of God.

Theocracy is the idea underlying all religions. But Europe now regards it as a mere ideal, without practical significance, being infatuated with materialism which gives quick results.

"Man prays for evil as he prays for good; for man is impatient"

Man forgets that his brief span of life and efforts is trifling as compared with the life of mankind as a whole, less than a second in eternity. Theocracy appears a too remote ideal, which offers no immediate profit to the rulers; its restraints, the law of right and wrong, are very irksome. Asia regards it as a fact from which no human being, be he king or slave, can possibly escape, the only possible sanction for all earthly government, the only basis of world peace and of the progress of mankind *as a whole*. The kingdom of God an earth is not a mere abstraction. The phenomena of day and night, of birth and death, the natural laws which we obey if we but move a finger show how real and all-encompassing is God's kingdom, how strictly limited the sway of man over the things he calls his own. This idea is at the root of all religions. El Islam in particular sets no limit to God's kingdom and does not identify it with its own political community. The Coran says:

"And they say none enters paradise except he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say: Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful.

"Nay, but whomsoever turns his face towards God, while doing good (to men), verily his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

Islam is often misrepresented as a religion of the sword, a religion narrowly contentious. In the darkest hour of Muslim history, when Hulaku had conquered Baghdad, the following question was put before the Muslim jurists who well knew that on the answer would depend the fate of their Khalifa: "Which is better in Islamic Law: the believing ruler who does wrong, or the unbelieving ruler who does right?" The answer was: "The unbelieving ruler who does right." In the kingdom of God proclaimed in the Coran there are no favourites; the Muslims have no privileged position, save as they earn it by their zeal and their integrity as witnesses; they have to face the judgment like the rest of men; their creed and their observances do not prefer them; because the test is one for everybody, irrespective of race or creed or class or colour, and the test is conduct in the light of opportunities:

"And each one has a place towards which he turns his face in prayer, so vie with one another in good works. Wheresoever you may be, Allah will bring you all together, for Allah has absolute power over all things."

"It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards the East and West; but righteous is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day and the angels and the Scripture and the Prophets; and gives his wealth for love of Him to kindred and to orphans and poor people and to the wayfarer and to those who ask and to set slaves free; and is constant and sincere in prayer and gives the poor their due; and those who keep a promise when they make one and the persevering in misfortune and adversity. These are they who are sincere. These are the God-fearing."

A European would be wrong in thinking that Muslims champion Turkey at the present day in the same spirit and for the same reason that a multitude of Europeans champion Greece—i.e., because that country happens to profess the same religion as themselves. The Muslims champion Turkey and the Arab nations in their claims to political independence because the claims are just; and they are opposed to England because England has broken every promise that she made to Muslim peoples in order to obtain their help during the war. In the light of all those broken promises, they see now that the war was waged against the thing they love and value most an earth—the power of Islam, the living witness to that great ideal of theocracy which has not yet given its whole message to mankind.

In the "Times" article there is talk about protecting Christian minorities remaining under Muslim rule. The Muslims have protected the said minorities and carefully preserved their lives and liberties throughout the centuries when Christian Europe would have simply butchered them or forced them to accept another form of Christianity. Where is the vast Muslim population of Spain? Where are the 3,50,000 Muslims of the Morea? Where are the Muslim populations of Hungary, Servia, Sicily? populations ruthlessly exterminated, with many other European Muslim communities, by the champions of an incomplete ideal of theocracy, which to non-Christians must appear Satanic and condemned of Christ himself. The Muslims do not wish to rake up the old, cruel past, they only ask that Europe shall remember her shortcomings of the past in order to deal justly in the present. The Christian sects in Muslim lands denied salvation to the Muslims and thought it no crime to kill and rob them when they had the power. The Muslims did not deny salvation to the Christian sects nor deem it meritorious to kill or forcibly convert them. And the Christians for long centuries repaid that tolerance with a loyalty from which it took a century of European propaganda to seduce them. We ask the European statesmen who it was who stirred up disaffection in the Christian sects against the Turks, training them carefully and patiently, as hounds are trained, to slaughter and despoil their Muslim neighbours? It was a member of the Entente, the founder of its Eastern policy—Czarist Russia. We ask them to remember that every rising of the Christian "minorities" has been signalised by an attempt to exterminate the Muslim population. They know that it is so. To pretend not to know, to judge on the assumption that the Christians are entirely innocent, is hypcritical and bound to lead to fresh injustice. We ask them to obey the law of God's kingdom upon earth and judge men by their works and not the creed they happen to profess.

"Say: O people of the Scripture! Come to an equitable proposition between us and you: that we shall not serve any but Allah nor associate anything with Him, and that we shall not take others for lords besides Allah; but if they turn back, then say: Bear witness that we are Muslims" (i.e. His faithful subjects).

That is the call of the Coran:—"You believe in the One God, so come into the One Theocracy." But the Jews and Christians of the Prophet's day, priest-ridden, rabbi-ridden, would not hear it, and turned their back upon the way of peace and human progress. The Prophet did not ask them to accept the rules and the observances of his community: he only asked them to lay stress in their belief, upon the one essential of religion and discard intolerance, well knowing that whoever turns his face to God while doing good, whatever he may choose to call himself, must be a faithful servant of God and so, in fact, a Muslim; well knowing that the common effort in the one direction would of itself cause unessentials, over which men quarrel, to be thrown away, and human brotherhood to take the place of senseless strife. This is the way of human progress, and there is no other, says the voice of Asia. But a gentleman in "The Times" is now suggesting that it is time that the rulers of Great Britain and France took measures to bring the Muslim peoples within the scope of European civilisation! There is a spectral shape called Bolshevism in the background. France and England must do something to placate the Muslim world to prevent it being drawn into the Bolshevistic sphere of influence. Well, the test is conduct. England and France have only to do right, obedient to the Law of God, and Muslim peoples will feel drawn to them. If they continue in their present lawless way, the Muslim peoples and all Asia will remain estranged from them. Europe has a civilisation and Asia has a civilisation; both are from God. They should complete and supplement each other under God's Law. At present Europe goes against that Law, destroying the world's harmony. She has her choice. Asia is willing to co-operate with her in the kingdom of God, but not otherwise. If she persists in her transgressions of the Higher Law then indeed the people who are opposed to her present system and behaviour, the people who desire the welfare of mankind as a whole, the people in her midst whom she calls Bolsheviks, who seek the kingdom of God although they do not know it, will have the suffrage of the East so long as they do right. There is only one test: conduct. Let England and France make good at last the pledges they have made to Muslim peoples and have broken, and they will have done more for world-peace than can be achieved by any conferences held upon the supposition that there is no law of right and wrong.

Notes and Comments

Muslim League's Appeal.

We are not particularly enamoured of the manner in which the English Committee of the All-India Muslim League have couched their "appeal" to Lord Curzon. In the first place, India's Muslims do not "appeal." The time for appeals has long since passed. It closed with the curt and unsympathetic reply Mr. Lloyd George gave the first Khilafat Delegation in 1920. That evasive reply expressed more clearly than honest words might, the attitude of England towards Turkey and towards her Premier's pledge. In reiterating that famous pledge Mr. Lloyd George told the House of Commons:—"Without their (Indian Muslims') aid we should not have conquered Turkey at all. Were we to have broken faith with them in the hour of victory? . . . We might go to them and say 'The circumstances have changed', . . but I will tell you what they might have said. Whenever the British word was given again in the East they would have said: 'Yes you mean to keep faith, but you will always somehow or other find an unanswerable reason when the time comes for breaking it.' There is nothing which which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that you could not trust the British word." This was the prophecy made by the Premier in February 1920 a few weeks before he had discovered "somehow or other. . . . an unanswerable reason for breaking his pledge." And it is one of the few true prophecies Mr. Lloyd George has made. The East puts no more trust in his word and none in Lord Curzon's good faith. The Indian Muslim League's English Committee would have done more wisely not to appeal for Lord Curzon's good offices but to demand that adequate representation of the Indian case by Indians be made at the Near East Conference. A Turkey depending on the good offices of a Marquess Curzon were leaning on a broken reed indeed.

The Frame-Up.

Lest the foregoing be deemed unduly pessimistic and unnecessarily sceptical of British good faith, we would draw attention to the latest pronouncement of that would-be authority on the Near East—Professor Arnold Toynbee. The Professor is, we understand, in high esteem as a complaisant provider of chapter and verse which Coalition Cabinet Ministers may quote when they seek to find what Mr. Lloyd George called "an unanswerable reason" for breaking faith with India and Islam. In an article entitled "Great Britain and France in the Near East" which Professor Toynbee contributes to the "Contemporary Review," he is candid enough to call the spade of the British policy towards Turkey a spade—and nothing more. To those of us who were sedulously schooled to hate German methods—to denounce all cynically immoral diplomatic intrigues and essays—the Professor's article comes as a revolting revelation of the depths to which British diplomacy has sunk. For Professor Toynbee does not blink the facts nor does he seek to clothe them with specious verbiage. He takes as his premises the undeniable circumstance that Greece is Britain's pawn on the political chess-board, and that Turkey is France's. He believes that "our *protege* Greece must break down before France's *protege* Turkey" and then most brazenly adds "With that in prospect we shall have to find a substitute for Greece in Russia." And to what end are Britain's pieces on this chess-board moved if not the spoilation of Turkey? When responsible (save the mark!) Imperialist publicists in England recognise that we have to thank England for the Graeco-Turkish war—since Greece is England's avowed *protege* whatever a Cabinet Minister may declare with his hand on his heart—can India's Muslims trust the good offices of the player whose pawn is Greece against the player whose piece is Turkey? Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Curzon might to-day pose for an illustration of Kipling's Irish politician who instigated Fenian outrages, and whose attitude was:—

One hand upon your dress shirt front to show your heart is clane,
The other hand behind your back to signal "Strike again!"

For, we remember the latest loan of £15,000,000 to Greece, which has doubtless placed England's *protege* in a position to resume war on Turkey the while Lord Curzon meets French and Italian Ministers to devise a scheme of mediation that "will prevent the continuation of hostilities."

The Premier's Message.

Lord Reading, it will be remembered, described a *hartal* as an affront to the Prince of Wales. At the time we strove to clear His Excellency's brain of cobwebs and to bring him to a recognition of what a *hartal* really meant. We wonder now how Lord Reading will describe Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to the Prince. The Indian people are convinced that their opponents seek to make political capital of the Prince's visit. Therefore, and with no personal disrespect to the Prince, they have foiled the opposition by boycotting the Royal visit. These are the facts. Consider now the Premier's cable despatched on behalf of the British Government:—"We know that you have reached the real heart of India. . . . . Your fortunes and your happiness are so dear to every nation of the Empire, that India touches us all when she shows her heart to you. We rejoice in the splendid hospitality of the Indian Princes; in the enthusiasm of Indians of every class; in the eager greetings of the Indian children." About seven words of the above, those referring to the hospitality of the Indian Princes, tell the truth. The rest is either directly at variance with the facts or is pathetically obvious exaggeration. And all of it has a purpose—the purpose of suggesting that India is contented under the present system of Administration.

Awkward Facts.

We may be doing the Premier an injustice, but we are of opinion that there is in one portion of his cable a reiteration of Lord Reading's futile threat regarding an affront to the Prince being an affront to the English people and Parliament. "Your fortunes and your happiness are so dear to every nation of the Empire, that India touches us all when she shows her heart to you." We cannot but read into these words a veiled threat to India that unless she verifies by her subsequent conduct the untruths contained in the Premier's propagandic cable, the Empire will be wroth with India. But India cares little for threats. She has boycotted the Prince's visit for her own salvation's sake and the Prince has been assured in so many words that it is only in his capacity of a possible tool in the hands of the British Cabinet that his visit has been so treated—while India has nothing but feelings of profound respect and deep loyalty for him as the Prince of Wales. So Mr. Lloyd George's veiled threat will be as futile as Lord Reading's earlier one which failed to stay the Calcutta boycott on December 24th. Who have greater regard for the prestige of the Royal House—those Englishmen who would make of the King's son a pawn in their political moves or those Indians who have resolved to maintain in all sooth the Prince's prestige as one above politics? For the boycott of the Royal Visit, is the only way in which India can preserve the Prince from being made use of by the Coalition Cabinet. His Royal Highness' reply is couched in guarded terms. He refers to the "cordiality and goodwill" which the people have displayed towards him. These sentiments of "cordiality and goodwill" were unequivocally expressed in the Congress Committee's resolution on the boycott and in no other way. Incidentally, the Premier's message to the Prince of Wales refers to the Prince's "Imperial Mission". This rather conflicts with Lord Reading's assurance that the Prince's visit has no political meaning since an Imperial Mission can only be a political one. The Viceroy's and the Premier's statements cannot *both* be the truth even judged by the elastic standards of "diplomacy."

"VISIONARY GOSPEL!"

GOVERNMENT'S GRATUITOUS SUPPORT.

THE "GUARDIAN" ON N. C. O. PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Jan. 28.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article, while criticising the change in the Government of India's policy, pronounces the opinion that there is still hope that Mr. Gandhi's movement will die of its own indefiniteness. The article complains that Mr. Gandhi offers no vestige of a programme on which government of any sort could be carried on for a week. The more reasonable of his compatriots begin more and more to disagree with him, and the course of events supports them sometimes in ironic and unexpected ways.

The opening of shops by the Afghans where other shopkeepers have been intimated by the followers of Mr. Gandhi is a minor and trivial but significant instance of the impracticability of Gandhi-ism.

The "Guardian" declares that unless Mr Gandhi's gospel is gratuitously supported by needless repression from authority, it cannot—at least in its present visionary and childlike shape,—prevail against the measured and reasoned progress of Indian self-government; the progress of which India as a whole must become ever more conscious and more proud.

EGYPT'S N. C. O MANIFESTO

ALL SIGNATORIES ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

Cairo.—All signatories to the Non-Co-operation manifesto have now been arrested.

EGYPTIAN NON-CO-OPERATION.

108 PERSONS COURT-MARTIALLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Cairo.—The arrests of the signatories of the non-co-operation manifesto have not resulted in disorders, except for a few trifling incidents, of which the most serious is the wounding, by a revolver shot, of a British warrant-officer in the Indian Army on the night of January 25th. The assailant has escaped.

108 persons were arrested in the course of the December disturbances and court-martialled. Fifty-one have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

"TOO LATE"

"MILLIONS MUST DIE WHATEVER BE DONE."

DR. NANSEN'S DESPAIRING REPORT ON RUSSIAN FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 29.

Geneva.—Dr. Nansen, in a despairing report to the meeting of the International Committee of Relief for the Russian Famine, to-day, said that millions of people could have been saved if Governments last September had done what was asked; but now it was too late and millions must die whatever Governments did. He warned the relief agencies of the necessity of caution in choosing food, because rich foods were killing people whose digestions had been weakened by famine.

Grain was the best food, but they were confronted by an awful dilemma of distributing grain for the purposes of sowing or feeding, because sowing was essential to prevent the worse famine next year.

A terrible choice must be made in selecting particular districts to be saved.

Dr. mansen mentioned that the total gifts of Governments to the Red Cross amounted to 1,220,000 sterling. That was sufficient to feed only two million.

ELECTRIFYING S. AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

VICKERS GET CONTRACT OF £1 MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Vickers Electrical Company, Manchester, announce the receipt of a contract of 750,000 to a million sterling for material to electrify the South African railways.

A RAILWAY STRIKE IN IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

The latest trouble before the Irish Government is a general strike on the Dublin and South Eastern Railway, over the transfer of a stationmaster to another station, which the Railway Clerks' Association declared to be his punishment for his attitude on the question of eight-hour day. All stations between Dublin and Waterford are closed.

REPARATIONS.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

CHANCELLOR WIRTH'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Berlin.—Chancellor Wirth delivered an important speech in the Reichstag on Reparations and Germany's financial programme. He announced the terms of the agreement which had been reached between the different German parties, namely, a compulsory loan of a hundred milliard gold marks bearing interest only after three years and intended to cover the budget expenditure in 1922, but not relating to ports and railways. Secondly, the tax on post-war profits would be abandoned. Thirdly, a business tax of two per cent would be levied Fourthly, the duty on coal would be raised to forty per cent. Fifthly, an imposition of sugar duty of fifty marks per hundred kilogrammes.

The Chancellor concluded by referring to and endorsing Mr. Lloyd-George's words as to the need of restoration of confidence between the nations. In the course of his speech Chancellor Wirth defined Germany's foreign policy as consisting of the fulfilment of her treaty obligations to the farthest possible extent. He announced that the programme of deliveries demanded by the Reparations Commission would be presented to-morrow. He built hopes on the Genoa conference resulting in a sensible and practical solution of the Reparations question both for the benefit of Germany and the Allies. Germany, he declared was not going to Genoa perfidiously with a dagger under her cloak but honestly with her vizor raised in the hope of the re-establishment of international economic relations.

The Chancellor referred, as an example of Germany's efforts to pay her obligations, to the fact that she had handed over two milliards of gold marks in cash and kind and restitution materials since the armistice. He expressed a fear lest the French Government, to whose attitude he made many references, should endeavour to use the question of failure to hand over war crimina's as a reason for re erting to the system of guarantees and penalties. He emphasised that the carfinal point in Germany's pacific programme was the rapid and complete reconstruction of devastated regions.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921.

EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Berlin.—In 1921, for the first time since the war, the value of German exports exceeded the imports. The figures show that exports amounted to 14,600 million marks and the imports to 13,700 million. The excess of exports is apparently due to the restrictions on the import of food.

RAISING LOAN OF 40 MILLIARD MARKS

GERMANY'S "TWOFOLD OBJECTS".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

Berlin.—With the twofold object of helping to balance the budget and secure Socialists' support, Government has decide to raise a compulsory loan of forty milliard marks.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 29.

Paris.—Dubois, President of the Reparations Commission, speaking at a banquet last night, declared that Germany could, and should, pay. It was the business of the Commission, who were guardians of the Treaty, to discover how much.

COLLAPSE OF KRONE.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 28.

A Vienna telegram states that th collapse of the Krone has caused such immense increase in prices that the situation is desperate and disorders are feared. Austria has sent a representation to the Allies, declaring that failing immediate assistance from abroad, it will not be responsible for consequences.

SITUATION COMPLICATED BY RESIGNATION OF GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Vienna.—The situation has been further complicated by the resignation of Government. The Acuteness of the problem is engaging the attention of the British Government which, it is understood is arranging for a loan of two and a half millions sterling pending the Genoa conference.

A Reuter's message states that the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company is per cent. debentures due on January 31, for further two years with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, at ninety-eight, seven-eighths per cent.

TURKEY AND ISLAM.

LONDON MUSLIM LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO LORD CURZON.

RESTORATION OF GOOD WILL INDISPENSABLE.

ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 28.

The Committee of the Indian Moslem League has appealed to Lord Curzon to use his influence to secure the settlement of the Turkish question at the Near East Conference on lines which will satisfy Moslem opinion in India and over the world. The appeal emphasises that the Moslems to India who hitherto have been loyalist, are now unfortunately bitterly antagonised "owing to the support given since the Armistice to the avowed enemies of Turkey."

The communication declares that conditions in Turkey are desperate and the only way of restoring good-will and normal conditions in India lies in just, generous and equitable settlement with Turkey which will bring back life to that distracted country and restore her economic and political independence. The return to Turkey of the whole of Asia Minor, freed from Greek designs and ambitions, is the essential condition to such a settlement, for Smyrna is vital to the economic existence of Turkey. A proper and equitable adjustment is equally essential in Thrace.

RUSSIA'S AIM CORDIAL RELATIONS.

WITH ANGORA.

TCHICHERIN'S NOTE TO ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Angora. Tchicherin has sent a Note to the Angora Government saying that Russia's only aim in Anatolia is the establishment of cordial relations with the Angora Government. The Note says that the Moscow Government are taking energetic steps against the partisans of Enver Pasha, all of whom have been arrested and who will be prevented from disseminating propaganda on behalf of Enver.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

TO MEET ON 1ST FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 28.

Paris.—February 1st is fixed for the meeting between M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Sr. Della Torretta when they will discuss the Near Eastern problems.

FRANCO-KEMALIST TREATY IN BACK GROUND.

GREEKO-TURKISH PEACE ---THE OBJECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 24
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

Paris.—As regards the Near East Conference, the Franco-Kemalist Treaty has receded into the background, and discussions will be mainly directed towards discovering the best methods by which the three powers can offer mediation to the Greeks and the Turks in order to prevent the continuation of hostilities.

SENUSSI'S ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IN KURDISTAN

TURKS REINFORCE CAUCASUS FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

Paris.—It is reported from Beirout that Senussi are conducting vigorous anti-foreign propaganda in Kurdistan. Turks are stated to have reinforced the Caucasus front as a result of the Russian military preparations in that region.

REFUNDING OF ALLIED DEBTS TO U. S. A.

AMENDMENT TO BILL PASSED IN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Washington.—The Senate has approved the amendment to the bill for refunding of the Allied debts to the United States providing for a minimum interest of four and a quarter per cent.

The late Sir Arthur Pearson left £93,926, all to his family. He made no charitable bequests, as he had for many years devoted his time towards assisting charitable institutions.

IRELAND & PERSIA.

LATTER RECOGNISES FREE STATE.

SHAH'S MESSAGE TO IRISH PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 29.

Dublin.—Persia has had the honour of being the first foreign country to recognise the Irish Free State. The Persian consul, Mr. Scrope B. Seropian, in making a ceremonial visit to the City Hall, where he presented the message of congratulation to-day on behalf of the Shah and the Government of Persia, wore a striking official uniform, resplendent with gold brocade and high astrakhan fez. He carried the great curved scimitar of the East, with a heavy gold hilt. He was received by Mr. Griffith, attended by Mr. Michael Collins and other ministers.

The message, which was addressed to Mr. Griffith, as President of Dail Eireann, and Mr. Collins, as the head of the Provisional Government, concluded with a prayer that Ireland would be one of the happiest and also one of the most progressive countries in the world.

Messrs. Griffith and Collins made a suitable joint reply, concluding:—"We are much touched by a message from such a famous and ancient nation as Persia. We hope in future to be afforded many opportunities of our two countries' being able to help each other."

THE PERSIAN OUTLOOK.

NEED OF FINANCIAL CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 10 a.m. Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Sir Hugh Barnes regretted the change of Government in Persia because it was hopeless to expect the many much-needed reforms to be carried out if there were constant change of ministry. Sir Hugh Barnes paid a tribute to the Persian Government for the feat in restoring order in Tabriz and in certain districts of Khorassan and on the Caspian and in Azerbaijan.

Referring to the report that the Persian Government was anxious to re-obtain the services of the American, Mr. Schuster, as Financial Adviser, Sir Hugh Barnes said that administrative and fiscal reform and strong financial control were urgently needed in Persia, and the Bank would welcome anyone able to persuade the Mejliss to devote its attention to those matters, and sanction necessary measures.

Sir John Rees emphasised the necessity of a just and generous peace with Turkey in order to make British relations with Muhammadans satisfactory. Replying to Sir J. Rees, Sir Hugh Barnes stated that he understood that the survey had shewn that there was no serious engineering difficulty for a railway from the Persian border to Tehran via Hamadan and Kasvin. He hoped that the Persian Government would soon decide about that.

CONSUL-GENERAL AT KASHGAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 10 a.m. Jan. 28.

Mr. Clarmont Perceval Skrine is appointed Consul-General at Kashgar.

A BARON'S BEQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Baron Mount Stephen's estate in the United Kingdom is valued at £1,366,994 sterling. After payment of an annuity of five thousand pounds to his widow, and a number of bequests, chief of which is ten thousand to Doctor Barnado's Homes, the residue is left to the King Edward's Hospital Fund, London.

A new seven million New South Wales six per cent loan is being underwritten at ninety-seven for the conversion of loans repayable in August and October.

ENGLISH PRESS' DELUSION.

"SUCCESS" OF PRINCE'S INDIAN TOUR.

"RENDERED CONSPICUOUS SERVICE TO INDIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 29.

While in no way minimising the importance of public manifestations of hostility to the British rule, newspapers endorse the Prime Minister's message of appreciation to the Prince of Wales.

Thus, the "Daily News" doubts Whether the Prince has "reached the real heart of India" but nevertheless, it declares that the tour has been continued in the pluckiest spirit with imperturbable good-will and without any personal indiscretion.

"The Times", commenting on the situation in the editorial columns, congratulates the Government of India on their action in putting leaders of the agitation under restraint, "cautiously, and with discrimimination," declaring that the stronger the Government of India's lead and more intelligently firm are the measures of Administrative protection, the better disposed will the Moderate, but, vacillating, Indians be to rally to its support.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that the Prince of Wales has given of his best, and that best is very good indeed. Despite the fact that incidents connected with the tour have given us matter for serious thought, the King-Emperor and the Royal Family can still strike chords of very genuine feeling in India, and the Prince of Wales has undoubtedly aroused sentiments of very real affection and loyalty in the hearts of that vast majority of the simple Indian people who are not exceptionally pre-occupied with politics.

On their support, declares the "Westminster Gazette", the British rule and, with it, Indian civilisation and security, depends. For them, the Prince's visit was mainly intended; and with them, it has been the success we believed it would be. In the circumstances of difficulty and even of danger, the Prince has rendered conspicuous service to country.

POPE'S FUNERAL.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 29.

Rome.—The ceremonies in connexion with the Pope's funeral began by a procession through Basilica to the chapel in choir. After this, absolution was given, and the body was lifted from the funeral bed and placed in the coffin which consisted of three casings, one of cypress wood lined with red silk; the second of lead four millimetres thick; and the third of elm.

The perfect of the Sacred Palace laid two coverings of white silk on the Pope's hands and face. An account of the defunct's life was read and then enclosed in a copper cylinder and placed at his feet, with a purse of red velvet and specimens of medals struck during his pontificate. Violet silk ribbons were placed across the lid of each of the three casings and sealed by prominent members of the hieragohy.

Then the coffin was surrounded by the Noble Guards and, followed by the Cardinals and Diplomatic Corps, carried in procession to the high altar, whence it was borne below to the vaults and laid in the tomp.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

Rome.—The funeral obsequies of the late Pope were carried out to-day with solemn pomp.

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

FRENCH DIPLOMATES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

Upon the invitation of Major-General Seely, three members of the French Chamber have arrived in London to exchange views as to the best means of making effective French and British parliamentary co-operation.

M. POINCARE'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

A later Havas message says that after hearing the report on the Banque Industrielle, the Chamber's Financial Committee has expressed a wish to hear M. Poincare on the subject, and also the views of the Finance Minister, before pronouncing its decision.

RATAN TATA FOUNDATION.

TO RECEIVE GRANT FROM EXECUTORS OF SIR RATAN TATA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 28.

The Senate of the University of London has received with great satisfaction a communication from the executors of late Sir Ratan Tata, intimating the continuance for further five years of the grant of fourteen hundred pounds annually to Ratan Tata foundation, which will henceforth be administered as a distinct department by the London School of Economics.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT BARDOLI.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Representative.)
BARDOLI, Jan. 29.

The Non-Co-operation workers of Surat district have been concentrating their energies in Bardoli Taluka for the last many weeks. Not a single village is there in the whole of the Taluka or about hundred villages where Swaraj message with its many requirements has not penetrated. National workers are moving from village to village and from home to hamlet taking signatures of those peasants who are ready to forego their rich and fertile lands. The peasantry of Bardoli are noted for their unbending will and determination of purpose. People unlike those in other parts of the country are well-to-do and their annual crops rarely make wolf staring at their doors. Cotton, rice and jewary are the principal crops and cotton is growing plentifully. Some of villages have wholesale signed pledges of non-payment.

WOMEN'S PART.

Of all things, the activities among women are phenomenal. As a rule most of these put on khaddar. Women are decisive. I was told, of an instance that illustrates the character of women's preparations. Not far off from Bardoli there is a village called Sarbhon, mainly inhabited by Anavil Brahmins, who are proud of their noble heritage and glorious traditions. A mother whose only son had signed the no-tax pledge, when the grave nature of the solemn promise was brought to her notice, replied "I am ready to behead my dearest son, if my act can bring Swaraj to my dear country." The gentleman referred to is the owner of large tracts of land and is distinguished for his staunch support to the Gandhi creed. He is simple but courageous.

Peasants are ready to do anything for Gandhi Maharaj in whom they have implicit faith and at whose word they are willing to lay down their lives. Bardoli Taluka has a population of over eighty-seven thousand divided among about hundred villages. The population of the villages vary from two hundred to five thousand. Bardoli topping the list. Over fifty national schools are working a school being invariably in that village which has a government school. No efforts are spared to produce *Khaddar* sufficient to clothe all its people. The three-fold conditions of Swaraj namely, untouchability, Swadeshi and Hindu-Moslem unity are almost fulfilled. Few talukas can come up to Bardoli, so far as untouchability and Hindu-Moslem unity are concerned. The villages known for their deep prejudices and hide bound orthodoxy of untouchability have seen Brahmin boys sitting together with sons of untouchables.

Peasants like the peasants of Switzerland have incomparable love for their lands and for their villages with which are associated temples of their gods and ashes of their fathers. They saw light of day in homes and huts most of which have only mud walls and are surrounded by *Nimb* and Tamarind trees

Even wells and lakes have their tales. Peasants of Bardoli are known to stand any amount of suffering. Among the population about of eighty thousand, *Patidars* more familiarly known here as Leva Kunbis are thirty thousand and about three thousand Anavil Brahmins. Muslims number over two thousand and two thousands are Jains. The remaining mostly are *Chodhras* and members of the depressed classes. Peasants are noted for their hospitality and are generous to a fault. Their relations are amicable. The Patidars are known for their frugal habits and rough lives. They are strong and well-built though normally well-to-do, they are prepared to stand any amount of sacrifice for duty. The message of *Charkha* has gone home to them and women old and young merrily ply spinning wheels. The Patidar's chief occupation is farming and hardly a Patidar exists who does not own a pair of oxen, buffalo and cow. The Anavil Brahmins are enterprising and their adventurous spirit borders on recklessness They have deep regard and reverence for Mahatma Gandhi and even in the South African struggle they played no mean part. They assimilated the principle of non-violence with no difficulty though with the minuteness of a trained connoisseurs they looked into its pros and cons. But Anavil women are more thorough going than men; they are an inspiration to them in despair and are not to be easily bowed down. An appeal to their past is never in vain and their very origin is fruitful in creating fearless patriotic impulse.

Hindu Musim unity here is a lesson for the country. Five thousand rupees collected for the Angora Fund are subscribed jointly by the Hindus and Muslims. A fire in the village of Vankaner cost four houses of Muslims. The village people collected a handsome amount and got the houses rebuilt. The collection of Swaraj Fund of fifteen thousand is due partly to the generous donations of Muslims. But all this is due to the indefatigable energies of fifteen local workers. A dozen of Vidyapitha volunteers and some Surat Samiti members. The village workers are undaunted by any kind of suffering. A patel of village Ninat has taken a vow of living upon milk only. For over a month *Kirtans* and procession are the daily occurrences and village people including untouchables participate freely. The number of four thousand students in the Government schools has dwindled down to thirteen hundred. The national schools have over twenty-seven hundred of students.

Among the prominent workers who have devoted their whole time in bringing Bardoli to its required mark, are Messrs. Kunverji Mehta, Narotam Patel, Prof. Jinabhai Naik and Mr. Pragjibhai of Salej. Mr. Kunverji is respected among the patidars and has come in close contact with most of them through the columns of the

(Continued on next page.)

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

AMENDED BILL PASSED.

SPREADING DISAFFECTION AMONG POLICE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 28.

A fairly heavy agenda mostly of official business was presented before the members when the Legislative Assembly met again this morning under the presidency of Sir Frederick Whyte. The items include introduction of the Bill by Sir William Vincent providing a penalty for spreading disaffection among police and for kindred offences, and further consideration of the Select Committee's report on Income-tax and Super-tax Bill. On the motion of Mr. Sharp, the following seven members were nominated to serve on the Joint Committee on the Delhi University Bill:—Mr. K. N. Mitra, Mr. J. P. Cotelimgam, Dr. Sarbadhikari, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Dr. Gour, Mr. Shahani and the mover.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

Discussion then proceeded on the Select Committee's report on Income-tax and Super-tax Bill.

Mr. Rangachariar moved an amendment to clause ten by which he desired that recurring subscriptions, paid periodically by shareholders and subscribers in a mutual benefit society, be deemed as borrowed capital and thus be excluded from assessment.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that there was no statutory definition of the term 'mutual benefit society.'

Mr. Sim Financial Secretary added that the best course for the mover would be not to press his loosely-worded amendment but to let the Bill pass and then represent to the Government to show concession to such societies and promised that the Government would then consider any such request if reasonable.

Mr. Subramanya supported the amendment pointing out the keen feeling in Madras on the subject.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved an amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's amendment by adding that the capital borrowed be that defined by the rules under this Act. Mr. Rangachari accepted the amendment which was pressed to a division and was carried, thirty-six voting for and twenty-nine against it.

After Mr. Rangachari's amendment as amended was carried, clause ten of the Bill as amended was put and carried. The House then passed without discussion clauses 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the bill. The House next turned its attention on clause 15 which retates to the exemption in the case of life insurance.

Mr. Rangchari moved an amendment to the effect that the exemption granted to Hindu undivided family in respect of life insurance should be extended not only to adult male members of the family but to other male members.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed it on the ground that the Hindu joint family had already got several concessions under the Super-tax Act and there was no reason why further concessions should be given concessions not granted to any other class.

Mr. Spence Make: I ask Mr. Rangachari why he confined this concession to a Hindu undivided family and to a Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian undivided family?

Dr. Gour: Before that question is answered may I ask whether Anglo-Indians and Mahomedans are subject to co-partnery law?

Mr. Rangachari: We are now concerned with section 15 which refers only to the Hindu undivided family. If Mr. Spence is anxious to protect those for which he pleads then he should have brought in an amendment. If he had done so I would have heartily supported him (laughter).

The amendment of Mr. Rangachari was pressed to division and carried amidst applause of the Democratic Party, thirty-two voting for and thirty-one against. Then clause 15 as amended was carried.

SECTIONS 16—30.

Section 16 related to exemptions and exclusions in determining the total income. It was eventually carried without any amendment as also clauses 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

On the motion of Mr. Rangachari a verbal verval addition was accepted by Government to section 23 relating to the duties of income-tax officer in hearing evidence against an assessee who had not properly sent his income-tax return in time. Mr. Rangachari wanted that the evidence to be taken by the income-tax officer should be on specified points. Mr. Sim on behalf of Government opposed the amendment but it was pressed to division and when the division bell rang, Sir Malcolm Hailey accepted it. Then the House agreed to section 23 of the bill as amended.

Mr. Sim on behalf of Government secured the assent of the Assembly to certain alterations in sections 24 and 29. These alterations included one to the effect that as a set-off of loss in computing aggregate income any income of an assessee who is a member of a firm be taken into account rather than his own personal income.

The House after agreeing to clause 30 of the Bill proceeded to discuss clause 31 which related to hearing of an assessment appeal by the Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Rangachari moved for an additional clause to provide that in all cases where the appellant so desires in his appeal memorandum the Assistant Commissioner shall have two or more non-official Commissioners as may be prescribed to hear the appeal with him and advise him as assessors, but their opinion shall not be binding on him. This amendment was opposed by Government. The amendment of Mr. Rangachari was opposed and negatived. The House then agreed to clause 30 of the bill.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Assembly sat again after lunch. The House on the motion of Mr. [illegible] as amended by Mr. Sim on behalf of Government agreed to amend clause thirty-two to the effect that in disposing of an appeal against assessment the Commissioner should pass orders only after giving the appellant every opportunity of being heard. The House after some discussion agreed to clauses 32 to 48 to the Bill.

Mr. Rangachari then brought forward an amendment to section 49 relating to relief in respect of the United Kingdom Income-tax. The amendment was to the effect that if any person proved to the satisfaction of the income-tax officer that he has paid income-tax for that year in respect of the same part of his income in any Indian State or elsewhere in the British Empire, he shall be entitled to a refund of the sum if paid, which, however, shall not exceed one half of the Indian rate of tax. Mr. Sim on behalf of Government said that under clause 60-A, Government had power to make any alteration in the incidence of tax. The Government of India, he promised, would enter into negotiations with Indian States and straight settlements in order to arrive at a common understanding in regard to such cases. They had already entered into communication with the Government of Mysore on this question, and they would do everything in their power to meet the object of Mr. Rangachari. On this assurance the amendment was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Sim, the following addition was made to clause 55 relating to the charge of super-tax: "Provided that where the profits and gains of an unregistered firm have been assessed to super-tax, the super-tax shall not be payable by an individual having a share in the firm in respect of the amount of such profits and gains which is proportionate to his share."

Then all clauses from 55 to 67 were passed by the House

AMENDED BILL PASSED.

This closed the discussion on the Select Committee's report on Income-tax and Super-tax Bill and Sir Malcolm Hailey in moving the bill, as amended be passed, expressed amidst applause the sense of appreciation of the House to the great labour bestowed on this bill by the Joint Committee of both the Houses under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Murray.

Mr. Rangachari, while associating himself with the observation of Sir Malcolm Hailey, paid compliment to the great interest which Mr. Sim had bestowed in consideration of the bill, at the same time he appealed to Government to administer the rules in such a way as to ameliorate the condition of the holders of Government securities whose capital had been reduced on account of depreciation in exchange. Most of these holders were poor widows, etc., and to levy an Income-tax would mean very great hardship. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

After the Income-tax and Super-tax Bill was passed by the Assembly, Sir Shivaswami Iyer brought forward a series of amendments to the Assembly's Standing Orders and after briefly explaining their objects moved that they be referred to the Select Committee already appointed in connection with this matter. The motion was agreed to.

SPREADING "DISAFFECTION" AMONG POLICE.

Sir William Vincent then moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among police and for kindred offences. The statement of objects and reasons stated that in view of the statements that have been made and are being made (a) by means of threats, intimidation and otherwise to induce members of the police force to refrain from doing their duty, and (b) to spread disaffection among them, the Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of penalising such attempts. Neither the Indian Penal Code nor the Indian Police Act of 1861 contains provisions to meet this evil. A prosecution could doubtless in certain cases be instructed under section 29 of the Police Act read with abetment section of the Penal Code. But section 29 of the Police Act was designed to meet ordinary breaches of discipline and would not cover many dangerous forms of tampering with the police. Moreover, the maximum punishments permissible under this section, namely, three months rigorous imprisonment is manifestly inadequate for serious offences of this nature. The Government of India are accordingly of opinion that the authorities should be given additional means dealing with this form of crime and it is proposed, therefore, to enact this bill which has been framed on the lines of section 3 of the English Police Act of 1919. The operation clause of the bill stated that whoever causes or attempts to cause or does any act calculated to cause disaffection amongst the members of the police force or induces or attempts to induce any member of a police force to withhold services or to commit breaches of discipline, should be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

In formally introducing the bill, the Home Member said that as there would be an opportunity of discussion of the principles of the bill at a later date, he would not take much time of the Assembly now. The Non-Cooperation movement was started in 1920 and its activities included attempts to get at the Army and the Police, the intention being to create disaffection among them. Since that time attempts to create disaffection had become much more common and leaflets had been issued to the police directly asking them to abstain from work. These attempts, he regretted to say, affected the morale of the police although he acknowledged that on the whole the police force performed their difficult and dangerous duty with steadfast loyalty. Some of the members of the ploice had been murdered and many have suffered grievous hurts in the performance of their duty. The Government of India who had addressed the local Government on the question had received opinions favouring the proposed measure. It was based on the model of the English (Shortt's) Act of 1919 and was almost a verbatim copy thereof.

The bill was introduced without any discussion.

Sir William Vincent then introduced the bill further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of 1887 and the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 in order to provide for the award of cost by way of damages in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences in civil suits or proceedings.

Mr. Hullah next moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill further to amend the law relating to Emigration be taken into consideration. On the motion of Mr. Rangachari who pointed out the importance of the measure and the lateness of the hour, consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday, the 31st.

SITUATION IN CHINA

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

The situation in China is developing. Reuter reports from Peking that Wu Pei Fu has telegraphed to the President and also to the Diplomatic Corps saying that the Military Governors of five provinces have joined in demanding the immediate retirement of the new premier Liand Shih Yi. The President has sent an emissary to interview Wu Pei Fu.

The Liang Shih Yi Government is described as reactionary and Wu Pei Fu advocates a convocation of the National Assembly to re-arrange the affairs of the country.

BANK INDUSTRIAL OF CHINA.

ALL RECORDS TO BE SUBMITTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

Paris.—The Havas Agency reports that in order that the matter of the Banque Industrielle de Chine be fully brought to light, the Minister of Finance has directed that all records pertaining thereto are to be placed at the disposal of the Finance Committees of the Chamber and Senate.

According to the newspaper "Oeuvre," the Boxer indemnity is enough to pay the depositors fifty per cent. in cash with a balance in shares in the reorganised bank.

BENGAL IRON COMPANY.

7 PER CENT MILLION STERLING DEBENTURES TO BE FLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 28.

It is understood that Powers have been taken by the Bengal Iron Company create a million sterling of seven per cent debentures and that half-million will shortly be issued at the price of ninety-two.

S. S. 'MERKARA" AGROUND

IN RIVER NEAR MAASSLUIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

A Rotterdam message reports that the British steamer "Merkara" from Bombay has gone aground in a river near Maassluis. Tugs have so far failed to tow the vessel off, but another attempt is being made at the next full tide.

(Maassaluis is a fishing town in South Holland).

HIT BY REVOLVER BULLET.

INDIAN OFFICER'S "GRAVE" CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

According to a telegram from Cairo, an Indian warrant-officer was hit by a revolver bullet in the back by an unknown assailant. The victim has been admitted to a hospital where his condition is grave.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN 1921.

BOARD OF TRADE' SURVEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

An examination, of the movement of th wholesale prices during, 1921, by the Board of Trade Journal shows that the most violent fluctuations of all occurred in the cotton group. The Journal records that the movements in 1921 concluded with the group figure showing the price level of eighty-eight per cent. above that of 1913.

Next to cotton, the most marked rise and fall was shown in the group of "Other Textiles" comprising wool, silk, flax, hemp and jute, in which prices in December, 1921 were two-thirds above those of 1919 quotations.

The third group in which prices varied considerably in 1921 was iron and steel which ended up only seventy-two per cent. above 1913.

The average movement of prices in the United States, broadly speaking, was similar although, as compared with 1913, rises were considerably less than in the United Kingdom.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Messrs. Montagu's report on silver market says some continuance of Indian demand for silver for prompt shipment came from somewhat depleted market and caused a rise, but the quotation for two months ahead lagged behind. Chinese dealings for forward delivery varied. The Indian bazars sold for the same period and the Continent has been a moderate seller.

RANKS OF MERCANTILE MARINE.

CONSENT TO REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 28.

The shipowners and employees organisations, representing all the ranks of mercantile marine have reached a complete settlement on the question of wage reduction. The wages of men on foreign-going vessels will be reduced by two pounds sterling per month, namely thirty shillings on 1st. March and further ten shillings on 1st. May. The wages of men employed on coasting vessels will be reduced by half guinea weekly. There will be proportionate reductions, ranging approximatel from ten per cent in the case of senior officers to twenty-five per cent in the case of juniors. The negotiations were of th friendliest character throughout.

FOR INDIAN MARINE

A PRESENT OF THREE VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 28.

Three small Navy craft, the sloop "Ceanothus" and two patrol-boats have been presented to the Government of India. At present the vessels are lying at Devonport and they will be navigated to Bombay by new crews detailed for the light-cruiser "Colombo" and the sloop "Espiegle" on the East Indies station. Lieut.-Commander H. F. Minchin Gunnery officer the "Colombo" will command the "Ceanothus" on the voyage; Lieut.-Commander O. C. Leveson-Gower, Navigator "Colombo," will command one patrol-boat, while Lieutenant M. H. Kelsey, who is joining the "Espiegle', will command the other. All three ships will be commissioned on Friday and are expected to arrive at Bombay on about 20th February, when they wil be paid off and handed over to the Director of Indian Marine, the crews proceeding to their own ship.

INDUSTRY STABILISED

THREATENED CRISIS ALERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

The Cotton operatives' decision to comply with the employers' request to abide by one months' notice concerning alterations in wages instead of three months has averted a threatened crisis and stabilised the industry at least for two months, and thus has prevented a lapse of trade just when it was shewing real signs of recovery. It is understood that, at the end of two months, an agreement will be reached with regard to reduction of wages which at present are 145 per cent above the list rates. It is stated that employers will probably suggest reduction of forty-five per cent on the list rates.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

LABOUR'S PROTEST AGAINST U. S. A'S PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. at 12-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

Washington.—Mr. Gompers on behalf the organised labour in the United States has presented to President Harding a protest against participation of the United States in the Genoa conference on the ground that the presence of Soviet delegates there will involve practical recognition of the Soviet government.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

The Wireless Telegraphy Commission, appointed by the Cabinet in December, 1920 has issued a report recommending the erection of thermionic valve stations in England Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and Egypt and the erection of arc stations in East Africa. Singapore and Hongkong wit a space for addition of thairmionic plan later.

The average cost of oversea stations will not exceed sixty thousand pounds. The cost of stations in England, Egypt, East Africa, Singapore and Hongkong, for which the Imperial Government will presumably be responsible, should not exceed an aggregate of £353,000.

The report adds that a station similar to that planned for England is suggested for India, the receiving station to have four aerials and five receiving sets.

S. AFRICAN MINES DISPUTE.

ALL STRIKERS DISCHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 29.

Johannesburg.—There is absolutely no sign of settlement. During the resumed conference on the gold mines despite the workers' representatives made a bitter attack on the Chamber of Mines They declared that men's health did not matter to the Chamber and that officials, and not miners, were the redundant ones; yet, they complained, there had been no corresponding retrenchments in the number of officials employed.

A later message states that the Colliery Section of the Chamber of Mine have withdrawn the offer made to coal-miners, with the result that notices have been posted in collieries discharging all men on strike.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

"Patel Bandhu" which he has been editing for the last ten years. His social habits and unselfish instincts have convinced people of his high motives. He has been known as a ceaseless agitator for long time. Messrs. Jivanji and Bapubhai of Buhari are doing their level best in propaganda work. The Surat workers, Messrs. Dayalji and Kalyanji, have camped in Bardoli. Mr. Dayalji has behind him the services of over a decade of the Anavil community and appeals confidently to the Anavil members for sacrifice. He can count among his pupils a number of grown-up people in every village, to whom his word is law. He is a persuasive speaker in Gujrati and has given away his last penny to the Swaraj Fund. The Vidyapith volunteers are wonderful propagandists. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has been in Bardoli for the last five days and has moved in company of Mr. Dayaljibhai among some villagers. In reasoned speeches like a master logician, he had told the villagers quite friendly that the price of Swaraj is immense and there is no retreat when once the movement is begun.

In the Village Patels' Conference which met on Saturday several Patels have shown willingness to submit their resignations. About fifteen have resigned so far. The Taluka Conference begins to-day at 2 p.m.

THE CONFERENCE.

Since early morning to-day the peasants of Bardoli Taluka are mustering in strong numbers round-about the gracefully decorated Mandap near the railway station. The morning train to which were attached a number of additional carriages brought among the hundreds of passengers, Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Abbas Tyebji, Banker and Vallabbhai Patel. Bardoli has a noisy and merry appearance of a fair. On every face is imprinted mark of confidence and active intention of justifying the high hopes raised about Bardoli.

THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESOLUTION.

As the result of the day's deliberations, a resolution was moved by Mahatma Gandhi and passed unanimously which was drafted in Gujarati and ran to the effect that having fully grasped the conditions laid down by the Congress, the Conference resolved that Bardoli Taluka was ready for mass civil disobedience:—

(1) The Conference believed in the necessity of unity between Hindus, Moslems, Parsees, Christians and the members of other communities. (2) That the remedy of the grievances of Hindus and Mussalmans lay in non-violence, patience and toleration. (3) That for Swaraj spinning wheels and use of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi were essential. (4) That Swaraj was impossible of achievement unless Hindus totally wiped off the sin of untouchability. (5) That it was necessary for the people to lose property and if necessary even to risk their lives without retaliation for the uplift of the country and attainment of Swaraj and the Conference expected that Bardoli Taluka would secure the earliest opportunity for sacrifice. (6) The Conference gave notice to the Working Committee that if it did not pass a prohibitory resolution and if the Round Table Conference did not come about the Bardoli Taluka would begin mass civil disobedience under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and President of the Conference. (7) That the Conference recommended that till another resolution was passed those of the residents of Bardoli Taluka who were ready to abide by the condition laid down by the Congress would not pay land revenue.

A CRUSHING BURDEN.

CAN GERMAN INDEMNITY RELIEVE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 29.

A former minister, Sir Walter Runciman speaking at Hartlepool to-day on the crushing burden of taxation, said that it was unlikely to be reduced by the German indemnity, which was "up the spout." The North-East coast especially would have bad trade until Germany was able to start buying again.

MALABAR SITUATION.

FIGHTING GANGS STILL OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

The following is the summary of the situation in Malabar for the week ending 22nd January:—Fighting gangs in small groups are still out north of Beypur river. In the beginning of the week they raided Puthupadi and murdered three Hindus. Troops and police are operating against them and their numbers are being steadily reduced. Elsewhere many rebels have surrendered. Several have been arrested and few armed men remain out. But before a return to normal conditions can be expected, it is necessary for the Jenmis to return to their homes. One battalion of Gurkhas has left the area.

(Continued from column 6.)

She could not understand how Bombay could not take part in the struggle for Swaraj. But the city was left behind by their country. What was dearer to them—the *izzat* of their country or their personal comforts, their motor-cars and luxuries She hoped not; she hoped they would not indelibly stain their name. She asked them to enlist in the great national army of which the captain was their Great Mahatma Gandhi and the lieutenants Nerhu, Dass, Abul Kalam Azad, Lajpatrai and others. Let them join that great army of freedom and fight the battle for their liberty and for the liberty of their children. Even De Valera had paid his tribute to Gandhi in his hour of triumph and failure that he believed in his soul-force. Zaglul Pasha had said and done the same thing. Even Kemal Pasha who was fighting with arms thought that Gandhi's soul-force was a greater power than anything in the world. These were the tributes from men who had resorted to arms to win their battle of freedom.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVE TEN THOUSAND

PUBLIC MEETING AT MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Morarji Gouldas Hall on Sunday night with a view to enlist Volunteers under the new Congress Scheme, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said their was no justice, in the country now and it was the desire of the people to take up the burden which their leaders had left behind them when going to jail. The city should give thousands of volunteers to serve the country at this Juncture. The Congress had asked for the service of Volunteers and she had no doubt they would be forthcoming. She called upon Mr. Khadilker to explain the position to the audience.

MR. KHADILKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Khadilker said their were already different Volunteers corps in Bombay, but the Volunteers who would be enlisted now would have to follow the creed of non-Violence under all circumstances and in all cases. There was not much difference in the old and new rules—the only difference being in the pledge.

Since the coming of the Prince to India a new but intensive repression had been introduced and people had been imprisoned everywhere. The questions now before them were not so much their Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, but the establishment of their liberty of speech and association. Government had told them that there was nothing new in the repression—that was to say, no new laws had been introduced. But the thing was that laws which had been introduced for the purpose of dealing with anarchists and secret societies had now been made use of to suppress their open activities for the winning of Swaraj. There was nothing reprehensible in their agitation; they had every right to boycott the visit of the Prince, although they did not want to be disrespectful to him in any way. Government wanted to lay the axe of repression at the very root of all their constitutional agitation for winning liberty for their Motherland. But were they going to take it all lying down? He hoped not. It was impossible for anything to be achieved in this world—whether for their individual good or for the good of the community—without associating with each other. The Government itself was an association and they had their own propaganda. Government was like a Congress Committee where speeches were made and consultations took place daily. Without association with each other nothing was possible in the world. Unless they took advice of each other they would never be able to achieve anything in this world. The people wanted to do only what the Government was doing at the present time, and he did not see why their activities should be repressed. Through the good fortune of their country a great leader was born in this country, who practised the sermon on the Mount. He was ready to give them the right lead; he was ready to lead them to the right goal. They must be thankful to God that Mahatma Gandhi was born in their midst to lead the country to its rightful freedom, without which they could not live. Their leaders had been put into jail for asserting their right—the right of every Indian. It was for those Indians, who were outside the jail, now to take up the task which had been left behind for them to carry it to a finish.

The agitation which had been carried on for these many months had had a good deal of effect and had done much good. In Calcutta and Allahabad thousands of volunteerns had enlisted themselves in U. P. alone there were ninety thousand volunteers; in Calcutta hundreds of volunteers were in the prisons. But were they going to take no part in the struggle for Swaraj Were they going to allow others paris of India to enjoy the privilege of winning Swaraj? Were they going to be left behind in the struggle? What would the posterity think of them if they lagged behind? Already they were suffering from the stigma of their doings on the 17th November. What were they going to do now to wipe out that shame from their brow? Not less than ten thousand volunteers were required from the Bombay city alone. Any moment they might be called upon to do their duty to the country and let them not lag behind.

The names of the volunteers were then read out to the meeting. They included the mmbers of the Congress Committee including and they will be published fully to the Press.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu said it was not enough that the Congress Committees alone should volunteer their services. Every household should give its quota of man and woman to the service of their Motherland. It was the duty of the city to give as large a number of volunteers as possible. She then explained the conditions in which alone the volunteers were admitted into the corps. The first was that they had to wear nothing but handspun and hand-woven clothes. And the second was that they should be non-violent, however much they might suffer; however much they might be provoked. The third was they had to abolish untouchability. By giving up untouchability they would abolish all differences between the rich and the poor. Unless and until they were free, life was not worth living. Would they fail to do their duty to their country at this critical time? Bombay was leading India in everything and would it fail to lead now? Would they fail to give their sacrifice to their motherland now? Bombay the city of Dadabhai Naoroji, the city of Pherozshah Mehta and Gokhale—was it going to lag behind now? She was unable to understand how it was that there was not the requisite spirit of self-sacrifice in this city.

(Continued in column 5.)

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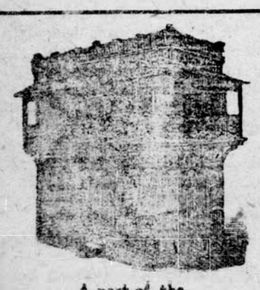

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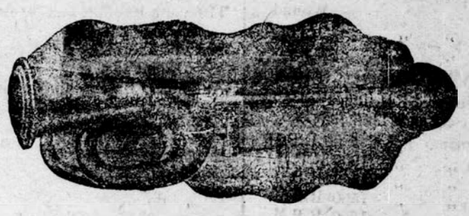
Best  Quality

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„ „ „ 5 „ „ „ „ „ „

ELECTROPLATING DYNAMO.
All Dynamos equipped with shunt Regulators Suitable Resistance Boards, Switch board pattern voltmeters and ammeters.

6 Volts 50 amps W. Canning's Electroplating Dynamo Speed 1800 R.P.M.
6 „ 50 „ „ „ „ „ 1900 R.P.M.
6 „ 100 „ „ „ „ „ 1450 R.P.M.
6 „ 100 „ „ „ „ „ 1500 R.P.M.
6 „ 100 „ „ „ „ „ 1600 R.P.M.
The above Machines are fitted with pulley for belt drive.

EXHAUST FANS.
Box Blade-Totally Enclosed Motor especially Impregnated for working in Tropical Climate Complete with starter regulator.

220 Volts 18″ D. C. 350 R. P. M. "Leach" Exhaust Fans Capacity 2,200 cubic feet per minute.
220 Volts 24″ D. C. 800 R. P. M. "Leach" Exhaust Fans capacity 5,000 cubic feet per minute
220 Volts 30″ D. C. 600 R. P. M. "Leach" Exhaust Fans capacity 7,500 cubic feet per minute

ICE PLANTS.
Isko Ice Plant 220 volts, D.C.
Auto Vacum Ice Plant

DIRECT COUPLED ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS.
¾ K. W. Uni-Lectric sets latest Improved Model, 110 volts, 7 amps.
¾ K. W. Morlite Sets-Engine, Dynamo, Accumulators 30 volts, 26 amps.
1½ K. W. Plix Lighting Sets, (Bosch Magneto ignition) 32-37 Volts Complete with Accumulators and Switch boards.
PARTICULARS.
3 K.W. Electromatic Generating Set 115 Volts 26 amps.
4 K. W. 110 Volt, Universal Generating Set
Battery Charging Set 50-12 volts
50-70 volts Special Armature for Grey Generating Set
1 K. W. Mathews' Marine Lighting Plant

PUMPS AND DIRECT COUPLED PUMPING SETS.
Pumping Outfits direct coupled to 7½ H.P. Motor 220-230 volts D. C, No. 1539, approximate output 6,000 Gallons per hour @ 185 ft. he ad speed 1050 R. P. M.
½″ Bronze Gear Pumps, Marine type with Tobin Bronze Shafts
Gould's double acting Pyramid piston pump without motor, with brass valves and extended base to take Motor or oil Engine.
3×5 Power Pyramid Pump with fast and loose pulley approximate output 720 Gallons per hour @ 175 ft. head. Speed 40 R. P.M. Fig. No. 1531

Allens "Conqueror" Centrifugal Pumps.

SINGLE STANDARD BELT DRIVEN.

Centrifugal Pumps No. M. 2, 3″ Suction and 2″ discharge, approximate output 7,500 gallons per hour @ 80 ft. head speed 1940 R.P.M. Fig. No. 541
Centrifugal Pumps No. M. 3, 4″ Suction and 3″ discharge, approximate output 17,100 gallons per hour @ 80 ft. head speed 1,670 R.P.M. Fig. No. 41.
Centrifugal Pumps No. M. 4, 6″ Suction and 4″ discharge approximate output 30,000 gallons per hour @ 80 ft. head speed 1,420 R.P.M. Fig. No. 541.
Centrifugal Pumps No. M. 5, 7″ Suction and 5″ discharge approximate output 46,200 gallons per hour @ 80 ft. head speed 1,270 Fig. No. 541.
Centrifugal Pumps No. M. 6, 8″ Suction and 6″ discharge approximate output 60,600 gallons per hour @ 80 ft. head speed 1,070 R.P.M.

Gould's Single Stage Single Suction Centrifugal Pumps.

Centrifugal Pumps No. 1, 1½″ Suction and 1″ discharge approximate normal output 1,800 gallons per hour @ 60 ft. head speed 2,625 R.P.M. Fig No. 3,000.
Centrifugal Pumps No. 2, 3″ Suction and 2″ discharge approximate normal output 7,200 gallons per hour @ 100 ft. head speed 2,130 R.P.M. Fig No. 3,000.
Centrifugal Pump No. 3, 4″ Suction and 3″ discharge approximate normal output 16,200 gallons per hour @ 100 ft. head speed 1,310 R.P.M. Fig. No. 3,000.
Centrifugal Pumps No. 4, 5″ Suction and 4″ discharge approximate normal output 28,200 gallons per hour @ 100 ft. head speed 1,070 R.P.M. Fig. No. 3,000.
Centrifugal Pumps No. 5, 6″ Suction and 5″ discharge approximate normal output 45,000 gallons per hour @ 100 ft. head speed 990 R. P. M. Fig. No. 3,000.
Centrifugal Pumps No. 6, 8″ Suction 6″ discharge approximate normal output 63,000 gallons per hour @ 100 ft. head speed 910 R. P. M. Fig. No. 3,000.

GOULD'S HOUSE SERVICE PUMPS.

Gould's high speed house service electric Pumping outfits delt connected with ¼ H.P. Motor 220 volts 1725 R. P. M. approximate output 400 Gallons per hour. Fig. No. 1695.
Gould's high speed house service electric Pumping outfits belt connected with ¼ H.P. Motor 110 volts 1725 R.P.M. approximate output 400 Gallons per hour. Fig. No. 1695.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
PARTICULARS.

220 volts 3 Metal Blades, 56″ Sweep, finished in White Enamel and Gold lines, "Porcupine" Fans.
220 volts 3 Wooden Blades, 56″ Sweep, finished in Black Enamel and Gold lines "Porcupine" Fans.
50 volts 3 Metal Blades, 56″ Sweep, finished in White Enamel and Gold lines, "Porcupine" Fans.
50 volts 3 Wooden Blades, 56″ Sweep, finished in Black Enamel and Gold lines, "Porcupine" Fans.
30 volts Ceiling Fan complete with Blades, Hangers and Canopies
220 volts 2 Aluminium Blades, Porcupine Ceiling Fans, 54″ Sweep.
220 „ 3 „ „ „ „ „
220 „ Oscillating Desk Fan 16″ (Leach)
32 volt "Star" Desk Fans 12″ Sweep
110 volts Robbins and Myers Model 22, 12″ sweep 4 blades 3 speed Non-osc. Desk Fans.
110 volts Robbins and Myers Model 22, 16″ sweep 4 blades 3 speed Non-osc. Desk Fans.
220 volts Robbins and Myers Model 22, 16″ sweep 4 blades 3 speed Non-osc. Desk Fans.
Automatic Battery Cut-in and Cut-out 30 amps. 50 Volts.
do. do. 50 „ 50 „
do. do. 75 „ 50 „
do. do. 30 „ 110 „
do do. 50 „ 110 „
do. do. 20 „ 220 „
do. do 40 „ 220 „
3″ Single-ply Australian Leather Belting (Hemp sewn)
4″ „ „ „ „ „
6″ „ „ „ „ (Wire sewn)
Hyray Exide Open Glass Jar Cells, 100 amp hours size EEG-5.
„ „ „ 300 „ „ EEG-11
„ „ „ 400 „ „ EEG-17
5/8″ Steel Flexible Wire Rope
Fibre Sheets of different sizes
"Z" Metal Filament Lamps, 220—110, 50 volts 15 to 50 C. P.
Westinghouse Lamps 32 volts 20 watts to 75 watts
"Dula" 1½ watt—300 watt—220—volts Lamp
6, 8, 12, & 16 volts 2 C. P. Motor Car Lamps.
6 & 8 volts 6 C. P. „ „ „
12 & 16 „ 4 C. P. „ „ „
12 & 16 „ 24 C.P. „ „ „
6 & 8 „ 24 C. P. „ „ „ „
Insulators (Shackle, Sinclair and Bobbin)
Peter's Electric Light Fittings
Bobbin Fuses, Porcelain Handles, 25, 50, 100, 300 and 500 amp.
Hot Point Electric Irons, Teapots, Kettles, Percolators, Cookers, Ovenettes, Ranges, etc.
Evershed Megger Testing Sets, 100 Megohms 500 volts
Evershed Bridge Megger Testing Sets
Willey's Paints and Varnishes
Weston Electrical Measuring Instruments.

LIST OF NEW MOTOR LAUNCHES READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

75′ × 14′ Motor Cargo Vessel, strongly constructed throughout of first class teak. Hold capacity 50-55 tons, complete with first class cabin, crews' quarters and navigating bridge. The vessel is powered with one 3 Cylinder, 45 H.P. Heavy Duty Crude Oil Fairbanks Morse Marine Engine. Speed on trial approximate 8¾ miles per hour.

50′ × 12′ Teakwood Cabin Cruiser luxuriously fitted and furnished, with two spacious cabins, large lavatory Bathroom, pantry and galley fitted with English range. A large promenade deck extends over cabins and engine room. This vessel is fitted with one 40 H.P. 4 Cylinder "Regal" Marine Motor. A separate Generating Set of 4 K.W. 110 Volts is also installed for providing Electric light throughout vessel and current to Fans which are fitted in all Cabins and to promenade deck. A powerful Searchlight is also fitted. The vessel is complete with all fittings and equipment and immediate delivery can be given.

66′ × 17′ Tug Boat constructed of first class teakwood. Suitable for Sea or River Service. Fitted with one 100 H.P. 4 Cylinder Fairbanks Morse Crude Oil Engine. Approximate speed 12 miles per hour. Immediate Delivery.

40′ × 9′ Cabin Launch constructed of first class teak. The Launch is fitted with two large cabins, cook-house and lavatory. A light hurricane deck extends over cabins for the accommodation of deck passengers. The Launch is engined with one 40 H. P. 4 Cylinder 4 Cycle Lathrop Marine Engine. Approximate speed 9½ miles per hour. A separate electric lighting set is fitted providing electric light throughout vessel. Delivery can be given in two weeks.

30′ × 7′ Launch constructed of first class teak, complete with all usual fittings and equipment. The Launch is fitted with one 40 H. P. "Harria" Heavy Duty Marine Engine.

25′ 0″ × 5′ 4″ "V" Bottom Launch constructed throughout of first class with all usual figttings and canvas awning. The Launch is fitted with one 32-40 H. P. "Red Wing" Marine Engine. Approximate speed 10-12 miles per hour. Delivery in two weeks.

25′ 0″ × 5′ 6″ "V" Bottom Launch constructed throughout of first class teak with all usual fittings. The Launch is fitted with one 36 H. P. 4 Cylinder "Scripps" Engine. Speed 10-12 miles per hour. Delivery Ex Bombay.

25′ 0″ × 5′ 6″ Round Bottom Teakwood Launch, seating accommodation for 14 passengers is provided aft. And all usual fittings with canvas awning. Engine—one 14—20 H. P. 4 Cylinder "Red Wing" Motor giving a speed of 8½ miles per hour approximate.

25′ 0″ × 5′ 6″ as per above fitted with one 16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder "Scripps" Special Engine Speed 7 to 8 miles per hour. Delivery in two weeks.

27′ 0″ Teakwood one step Racing Hydroplane complete with fittings and automobile type steering gear, fitted with one 75 H. P. 6 Cylinder "Scripps" Marine Engine. Speed about 25 miles per hour. Delivery in two weeks.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Machinery, etc., due shortly.

Fairbanks Morse Dynamos & Motors.
Gould's Pumps.
Robbins & Myers Ceiling & Desk Fans of 230, 110, 50 Volts.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.,
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS,
BOMBAY.

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